

P J
4567
M48
MAIN

UC-NRLF



QB 406 537

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

GIFT OF

Missouri State University,

Class

~~699d~~
~~M615~~

תורת לשון עברי

HEBREW GRAMMAR

BY

ALEXANDER MEYROWITZ, A.M., Ph.D.

PROFESSOR OF HEBREW AND SHEMITIC LITERATURE IN THE
UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

PUBLISHED AT THE UNIVERSITY, COLUMBIA, MISSOURI.

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF
CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK:

PRINTED AT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM,
76TH STREET, NEAR THIRD AVENUE.

1877.

Copy No. 1211

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1877,
BY ALEXANDER MEYROWITZ,
in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.

13834

PJ
4567
M48
MAIN

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF
CALIFORNIA

PREFACE.

The number of Hebrew Grammars already published would seem to exceed the scholars studying this language. And yet there are but few which are of real use. Some, like Gesenius, are too large, and are written rather for the scholar than for the student. Others are too meagre to satisfy even the beginner. After having been a teacher of Hebrew for more than thirty years, I believe I have found the middle way. I have omitted the Guttural verbs in my Tables, their deviation being but in the vocalization; but I have added, besides the double anomalous verbs, (*e. g.* פ"נ and ל"ה) the verbs הִלֵּךְ, לָקַח, יָשַׁב, יָתַד, etc., as it will be seen by glancing at the Tables. And though this work will not be the last, and critics may find fault with this as I have found with others, I believe nevertheless that it will be of great use to the student, even for self-instruction, and facilitate the comprehension of the Word of God revealed for the salvation of men, which is my greatest aim and desire. There are three systems of pronounciation of the Hebrew, viz., Polish, German, and Portuguese. I follow the Polish, because it is the most common among the Jews.

It gives me pleasure to acknowledge that the appearance of this work before the public is chiefly owing to the munificence of the Rev. S. S. Laws, LL.D., President of the State University of Missouri.

ALEXR. MEYROWITZ.

COLUMBIA, Mo., 28th April, 1877.



§ I.—LETTERS.

1. The Hebrew letters in present use are the square Chaldee, derived from the Palmyrene alphabet, adopted by Ezra. The original Hebrew letters are the Phœnician, found on monuments and the Maccabean coins.

2. All the letters are ^{Sounded} consonants, except א and ע, also ו at the beginning of a word, where they serve to express a vowel syllable, *e. g.*, אֶהְרֹן Aharon, אָדָם Odom, עֶמֶד omod, עֶפְרוֹרֹחַ ophor, וַיַּיֵּן uvain, וַיִּמְפְּרֵי umipri; the vowels are expressed by lines and dots above, below, or within the letters.

N.B.—Hebrew was originally written without vowels, like Arabic and Syriac.

| <i>Letters.</i> | <i>Finals.</i> | <i>Number.</i> | <i>Hebrew Pronunciation.</i> | <i>English Pronunciation.</i> | <i>Meaning.</i> |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| א | | 1 | אֶלֶף | Olaph. | An ox. |
| ב | | 2 | בַּיִת | Baith. | A house. |
| ג | | 3 | גַּמַּל | Gamal. | A camel. |
| ד | | 4 | דֶּלֶת | Deleth. | A door. |
| ה | | 5 | הַא | Hai. | (Doubtful.) |
| ו | | 6 | וָו | Vav. | A hook. |
| ז | | 7 | זֵינ | Zayin. | A weapon. |
| ח | | 8 | חֵית | Chaith. | A hedge. |
| ט | | 9 | טַיִת | Taith. | A serpent. |
| י | | 10 | יָד | Yod. | A hand. |
| כ | ך 500 | 20 | כַּף | Kaph. | A palm, paw. |
| ל | | 30 | לָמַד | Lomaid. | A goad. |
| מ | ם 600 | 40 | מַיִם | Maim. | Water. |
| נ | ן 700 | 50 | נוֹן | Nun. | A fish. |
| ס | | 60 | סִמְךָ | Somech. | A support. |
| ע | | 70 | עֵינ | Ayin. | An eye. |
| פ | ף 800 | 80 | פֶּה | Peh. | A mouth. |
| צ | ץ 900 | 90 | צָדֵי | Tsodai. | A fish hook. |
| ק | | 100 | קוֹף | Kuph. | A monkey. |
| ר | | 200 | רוֹשׁ | Rosh. | A head. |
| ש | | 300 | שֵׁן | Shain. | A tooth. |
| ת | | 400 | תָּו | Thav. | A sign, cross. |

3. It will be seen in the above table that five letters assume a different form when at the end of a word, wherefore they are called *finals*. They owe their origin to the time when writing was still done without dividing the words, and to mark the end of a word, *final letters* were introduced. When in process of time the words were divided from one another, all the *finals* were dropped except the five, because they served as numerals for 500. 600, etc.

4. The whole alphabet is primarily divided into two parts :

a. Radicals, *b.* Serviles.

a. Radicals are those letters which are used only for the formation of nouns and verbs, consisting chiefly of three letters, which form the *root* of a noun or verb.

b. Serviles are those letters which, besides being used in the formation of nouns and verbs, are also used as prefixes or suffixes to nouns and verbs, to express other parts of speech. These serviles include half the alphabet, and are :

א, when prefixed to a verb in the future tense, denotes the personal pronoun, nominative 1st singular common.

ב prefixed to any word, denotes the prepositions *in, by, or with.*

ה with a pathach under it (הַ), when prefixed to a noun with a daghesh (*i. e.*, a point) in its first letter, *e. g.*, הַמֶּלֶךְ [or, if the first letter of the noun is one of the Gutturals, ע, ה, ה, א, which cannot take a daghesh,* the prefixed ה is with komats הֶ instead of pathach הַ] it denotes the definite article. ה suffixed to the imperative, denotes the precativ, *e. g.*, לָבֵהּ, *age, come now!* ה

prefixed to the participle of the verb denotes the relative pron. *who, that.* ה suffixed to the future 1st sing. or pl. com. denotes the future *optative.* ה prefixed to any word with Chatuf Pathach הֶ denotes an *interrogation, e. g.*,

הַשְׂמֵר whether keeping? (Gen. iv. 9), הַמֵּן whether from?

ה with a Mappik (הֶ) suffixed to a noun denotes the posses-

* The effect of a Daghesh in the middle of a word is to double the letter, but the Gutturals cannot be doubled.

- sive pron. 3d pers. fem. sing., *e. g.* זרעה her seed (Gen. iii. 15), ה without a Mappik denotes the proposition *to*, *e. g.* סדומה to Sodom (Gen. xix. 1).
- ו at the beginning of any word (except in eleven words, most of them being proper names) denotes the conjunctions: and, but, even, both . . . and.
- ו prefixed to a verb in the future tense denotes the pers. pron. nom. 3d pers. sing. or plur. Suffixed to a noun it denotes the possessive pron. first. pers. sing. com.
- כ prefixed to any word denotes the adverb *like*. כ (with a vowel) suffixed to a noun denotes the possessive pron. 2d person masc. sing. Without a vowel, כ, poss. pron. 2d pers. fem. singular.
- ל prefixed to any word denotes the preposition *to*. Prefixed to the infinitive construct, denotes *in order to*.
- מ with a Cheerick under it, prefixed to any word with a Dagshesh in its first letter [and if the first letter be a Guttural which cannot take a Dagshesh,* the Cheerick is changed into a Tsairch מ] denotes the proposition *from*, *e. g.*, מושמים from heaven, מארץ from earth. ם suffixed to a noun denotes the possessive pron. 3d pers. pl. masc.
- נ prefixed to a verb in the future tense denotes pers. pron. nom. 1st pers. plur.
- ן suffixed to the 2d and 3d pers. plur. of a verb in future tense, denotes fut. *optative*. Suffixed to a noun, it denotes possessive pron. 3d pers. pl. fem.
- ש prefixed to any word, denotes the relative pron. *who, which, that* [Abbreviation of אשׁר].
- ת. The meanings of this letter, as prefix or suffix, are so multifarious that they cannot be reduced to any short rule.†
5. Secondly the alphabet is divided into classes (commonly in five) according to the organs of speech, *i. e.*,

* See note to letter ה.

† מ and ת are frequently prefixed to the infinitive construct of verbs, to change them into nouns, *e. g.* מפתח from פתח, תושב from ישב.

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Gutturals, | | א ה ה ע (ה) |
| Palatals, | | ג י כ ק |
| Linguals, | | ד ט ל נ (ה) ת |
| Dentals (Sibilants) | | ז ס צ ש |
| Labials, | | ב ו מ פ |
| Nasals, | | מ נ |

Letters belonging to the same classes may interchange in a word without altering its meaning, *e. g.*, **וּעַק** or **צַעַק**, to cry; **צַחַק** or **שַׁחַק**, to laugh; **מַלֵּט** or **פַּלֵּט**, to escape.

—♦—

§ II.—THE VOWELS.

—

1. Originally, the Hebrew text was written without vowels. Only the three long vowels, *ō*, *ee*, and *ow*, were expressed by the three letters, ו, ם, (ה); א or ה for the long *ō*, ן for *ow*, and י for *ee*. These letters, when serving as vowel bearers, were called vowel letters, but they are frequently omitted. The Massoretes, about the fifth century, invented certain signs, to represent the vowels. They are ten in number; five long and five short ones.

| LONG. | SHORT. |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. — Komats, | 6. — Pathach, |
| 2. — Tsaireh, | 7. — Segol, |
| 3. י — Cheerik, | 8. — Cheerik parvum, |
| 4. ם — Chowlom, | 9. — Komats chatuf, |
| 5. ן — Shuruk, | 10. — Kubbutz.* |

N. B.—The names of the five long vowels contain all the ten vowels: the vowel in the first syllable being the long, the one in the second its corresponding short vowel.

2. The three long vowels ו, ם, and ן, may be written with or without the accompanying letter, and yet retain

*1, like o in home; 2, like a in able; 3, i in machine; 4, ow in vow; 5, u in rule; 6, a in sharp; 7, e in met; 8, i in pin; 9, o in off; 10, u in full.

their long sound, in which case they are called *long and defective*; while in the other case they are called *long and full*.

N. B.—When ך is written defective, it is changed into ך̄ kubbuts.

3. Hebrew is written and read from right to left, like all Shemitic languages (except Ethiopic); and the consonants are pronounced before the vowels, except the Pathach under ך at the end of a word, *e. g.*, רֹאֵחַ, where the vowel is pronounced before the consonant. It is called *Pathach furtive*, because its position and pronunciation are, as it were, illegitimate.

SH'VA.

4. Any letter which has no vowel is marked by a Sh'va שְׁוָא, which is equal to an apostrophe. This mark is, however, omitted at the end of a word, except in the following three cases.

- a. When two vowelless letters come to stand at the end of the word, *e. g.* יָרֵךְ *yard*, both are marked with Sh'va.
- b. The final ך has always a Sh'va בֹּךְ *boch*.
- c. The pers. pron. nom. 2 pers. fem. אַתְּ *at*.

5. As there is a difference between the pronunciation of a vowelless letter at the beginning of a syllable and a vowelless letter at the end of a syllable; the letter in the first case being vocal, and in the latter case quiescent; the grammarians called the Sh'va which marks a vowelless letter at the beginning of a syllable שְׁוָא נָע Sh'va mobile, *i. e.*, Sh'va vocal; and the Sh'va which marks a vowelless letter at the end of a syllable שְׁוָא נָח Sh'va quiescent, *i. e.* rest.

6. When one of the gutturals, ע, ה, ח, א is to be pronounced at the beginning or middle of a word without a vowel, it gets half a vowel [composite Sh'va], *viz.* אֶ, אָ, or אִ *e. g.* אֲשֶׁר *asher*, אֶמֶת *meth*, מֵאֶחֶל *ma'chol*.

§ III.—DAGHESH.

1. Daghesh, *i. e.*, a point within the letter, is of twofold use:

a. To harden the pronunciations of some letters.

b. To double the letter.

In the first case it is called Daghesh lene, and can occur only in a letter beginning a syllable, and only in the following six letters: **ת, פ, כ, ד, ג, ב**, (**בַּגְד כַּפֶּתֶר**).

2. **ב** without a daghesh like *v*; with it **בּ** like *b*.

כ " " " " *ch*; " " **כּ** " *k*.

ד " " " " *ph*; " " **דּ** " *p*.

ת " " " " *th*; " " **תּ** " *t*.

The difference in the pronunciation of **ג** and **ך** with or without the daghesh is lost.

3. A daghesh in any letter, except the gutturals **א, ה, ח, ע** and **ך**, in the middle or at the end of a word, doubles the letter, and is called the daghesh forte.

§ IV.—ACCENTS.

1. Every word of the Hebrew text in the Old Testament has an accent. These accents have a threefold use.

a. To mark the tone syllable [which in some words gives a different meaning, *e. g.*, **בָּאָה** she came, **בֹּאָה** she is coming, something like *désert* and *desért*.]

b. As interpunctuation, in which case it is the most perfect of all known divisions of sentence; and

c. For cantillation of the Bible in public worship.

2. The use of the accents for the first and second purposes causes them to be divided into two parts, *viz.*, disjunctive and conjunctive accents. Those accents which mark the end of a sentence are called disjunctives; and the rest, conjunctives.

3. The forms and names of the accents are: 1 — Zarko, 2 — Segol, 3 — Munach, 4 — R'veei, 5 — Mahapach, 6 — Pashto, 7 — Zokef koten, 8 — Zokef godel, 9 — Mer-

cho, 10 — Tipcho, 11 — Ethnachto, 12 — Pozer, 13 — Tlisho k'tanoh, 14 — Tlisho g'dowloh, 15 — Kadmoh, 16 — V'azlo, 17 — Azlo garash,* 18 — Gershajim, 19 — Dargo, 20 — T'vir, 21 — Y'thiv, 22 — P'ssick, 23 — Siluk,* 23 — Shalshe'eth. 25 — Merchoh k'fuloh, 26 — Karne poroh, 27 — Yerach ben yowmow.

Of these 27 accents only No. 3, 5, 9, 13, 15, 19, 25, and 27, are conjunctives; all the rest are disjunctives. The principal disjunctives, a knowledge of which is absolutely necessary for proper reading, are the following: — Reveei, — Tipcho, — Segol, — Zokef katon, — Ethnach, — Siluk, or Soph possuk.

4. When two or three words have but one accent, the words without the accent are joined to the accentuated word by a horizontal line called Makkaf מַקְפָּה (־).

5. The accent is generally placed on the ultimate, or penultimate syllable; and when a syllable before the accentuated one is to be intoned, it gets a perpendicular line under it, called Metheg מֶתֶגַּג (i. e. a bridle) (—) e. g., אֲנִי־. Even the third vowel before the Metheg takes also a Metheg, e. g., מֵאוֹתוֹתֵיהֶם־.

§ V.—ARTICLE.

1. The Hebrew article fully written is הַ, like the Arabic *al*; the ה is, however, always dropped, and the first letter of the noun gets a Daghesh compensative. (For the change of its vowel, see § I., 4, letter ה).

* To distinguish between — Pashto and — Kadmo, one must be guided by the following accent. So by — V'azlo and — Azlo garash, by the preceding one.

2. It stands only : *a.* as a definite article, never for the indefinite ; *b.* as a demonstrative pronoun, thus, *e. g.*, הַמַּיְלָה this night (Gen. xix. 34.) הַבַּעַם this time (Ex. ix. 27) ; *c.* as a relative pronoun הַהֹלֵכִים אִתּוֹ who went with him (Josh. x. 24).

3. When one of the letters ל, כ, ב, is prefixed to a noun with an article, the whole article disappears, and the prefixed letter takes the vowel of the article. Thus, instead of בְּהַבְּסֵף it is בְּבֶסֶף in the silver. בְּהַרְרָה for בְּהַרְרָה in the mountain. לְאָדָם לְהָאָדָם to the man.

4. When the noun has the article, all the following adjectives and pronouns also have the article. If the noun has the article, and the adjective has not, then the adjective is a predicate.

§ VI.—NOUN.

1. The Hebrew noun has two genders, and three numbers. The genders are masculine and feminine ; the numbers, singular, plural, and dual. Masculine are :

a. All living beings of male gender, *e. g.* אַבְרָהָם Abraham, אַרְיֵה a lion, אָב a father.

b. All names of nations, *e. g.*, עַמְלֵק Amalek, גּוֹי a nation, אַשּׁוּר Ashur.

c. All names of seas and rivers, *e. g.*, יַם the sea, נָהָר a river, יַרְדֵּן the Jordan, פָּרַת Euphrates.

d. Names of mountains, *e. g.*, סִנַּי Sinai, תְּבוֹר Tabor.

e. Names of months, *e. g.*, חֹדֶשׁ a month, אֲבִיב April, יָרַח a month.

f. The names of metals, *e. g.*, זָהָב gold, כֶּסֶף silver, בְּרֹזֶל iron.

N. B.—There is a third gender, which may be called either *e. g.*, בָּקָר cattle, צֹאן sheep.

2. Feminine nouns are :

- a. All living beings of the female gender, *e. g.*, רַחֵל Rachel, אִם a mother, פָּרָה a cow.
- b. All nouns which end in הַ— *e. g.*, בְּרָכָה a blessing; in תַּ— *e. g.*, דַּעַת knowledge; in תַּ— *e. g.*, אַחֲרִית the end; in תַּ— *e. g.*, עֲטָרַת a crown; and in וֹת— *e. g.*, מַלְכוּת a kingdom.
- c. Names of countries and towns, *e. g.*, עִיר a city, כְּנַעַן Canaan.
- d. All the members of the body, *e. g.*, יָד a hand, רֶגֶל a foot, אָזֶן an ear, עֵין an eye.

3. Nouns of masculine gender form their plural by suffixing the syllable יִם— *e. g.* דָּבָר a word, דְּבָרִים words, סוּס a horse, סוּסִים horses. Feminine nouns form their plural by suffixing וֹת, *e. g.* פָּרָה a cow, פָּרוֹת cows, בְּרָכָה a blessing, בְּרָכוֹת blessings, דַּעַת knowledge, דַּעוֹת.

N.B. The learner will observe that nouns ending in הַ— lose this termination, and take in its place the plural form וֹת.

4. All nouns which exist by nature or art in pairs, take instead of the plural a dual form, which ends in יִם— *e. g.*, יָד a hand, יָדַי two hands, מְלָקָחִים scales, רֶגֶל a foot, רַגְלַי feet.

N. B. When any of the dual nouns assumes either a masculine or a feminine plural ending, *e. g.*, יָדוֹת it loses its original meaning. The word יָדוֹת means *handles*; so רַגְלַיִם means *times*.

5. There are some masculine nouns which have their plural in the feminine termination, *e. g.*, אָב a father, אָבוֹת fathers, מְקוֹם a place, מְקוֹמוֹת places; and feminine nouns which have their plural in the masculine termination, *e. g.* דְּבוּרָה a bee, דְּבוּרִים bees, נְמָלָה an ant, נְמָלִים ants. Some nouns

take their plural in either gender, *e. g.*, דֹּר a generation, דֹּרִים or דֹּרוֹת generations.

N. B.—Masc. nouns which have feminine pl. terminations, and fem. nouns which have masc. pl. terminations, have their adjectives and verbs according to their natural gender, *e. g.*, הָאָבוֹת טוֹבִים the fathers are good, הַדְּבוּרִים טוֹבוֹת the bees are good.

6. There are some nouns which exist only in plural form and have no singular, *e. g.*, פְּנִים face, זְקֵנִים old age, נְעוּרִים youth, עֲלוּמִים boyhood. Some nouns have only the singular number, and no plural, *e. g.*, שֶׁשֶׁשׁ sun, זָהָב gold, קִיץ summer, אֶבֶק dust. The last mentioned are mainly collective nouns.

7. Proper nouns, *e. g.*, דָּוִד David, אָדָם Adam, have neither the mark of gender nor number. But when a proper noun stands as family name, or national name, *e. g.*, לֵוִי Levy, מִצְרַיִם Mizraim, Egypt, צִדוֹן Zidon, it takes number and gender, *e. g.*, לְוִיִּם Levites, מִצְרַיִתּוֹת Egyptian women, צִדוֹנִים Zidonians.

§ VII.—CONSTRUCT STATE.

1. When two nouns come together and one belongs to, or is defined by the other, [*i. e.* Genit.] the noun possessing or defining remains unchanged, but the noun possessed or defined undergoes the following changes.

2. *a.* Nouns masc. sing. shorten their syllables when constructed to another noun, *e. g.*, דְּבַר a word, דְּבַר מֹשֶׁה word of Moses, זָקֵן an elder, זָקֵן בַּיִת elder of the house, לֵב a heart, לֵב אָדָם the heart of man.

b. Nouns in plural masc. drop the last ם and change the preceding Cheerick (־) into Tsaireh (ֿ) *e. g.*, דְּבָרִים words,

מֹשֶׁה דְּבָרֵי מֹשֶׁה words of Moses. זְקֵנִים וְזָקֵנִים elders, בֵּית זְקֵנֵי הַבַּיִת the elders of the house.

c. Dual construct drops the last ם and (—) and changes the penultimate (—) into (—) *e. g.*, עֵינָי אִישׁ two eyes, עֵינֵי אִישׁ eyes of man; שִׁפְתֵי הָכֵם lips, שִׁפְתֵי הָזָקֵם lips of the wise man.

d. Feminine sing. nouns ending in ה־ change the ה into ת and the (—) into (—) *e. g.*, חֵכְמָה wisdom, חֵכְמַת שְׁלֹמֹה wisdom of Solomon, תּוֹרַת מֹשֶׁה the law of Moses.

e. Feminine plural nouns shorten their second vowel, *e. g.*, abs. בְּרָכוֹת, const. בְּרִיכוֹת; abs. עֲמֻזֹת, const. עֲלֻמוֹת.

N. B.—The noun which is defined stands always before the defining noun and takes no article.

§ VIII.—ADJECTIVE.

1. The adjective stands in Hebrew always after the noun, and must agree with the noun in gender and number, as אִישׁ טוֹב a good man; אִשָּׁה טוֹבָה a good woman; בָּנִים טוֹבִים good sons; בָּנוֹת טוֹבוֹת good daughters.

2. An adjective belonging to two or more nouns (also verbs or participles) must be rendered in the plural number; and if one of the nouns be masculine, the adjective, verb, or participle must be in the masculine gender, *e. g.*, וְאַבְרָהָם וְשָׂרָה וְזָקֵנִים and Abraham and Sarah were old (Gen. xviii. 11).

3. But when the verb stands before the noun, it is not modified by the nouns which follow, *e. g.*, וַיִּתְחַבֵּא אָדָם וְאִשְׁתּוֹ וְלֹא נִמְצְאוּ and Adam and his wife hid themselves (Gen. iii. 8), וְלֹא נִמְצְאוּ נְשִׁים יָפוֹת and were not found fine women (Job xlii. 15).

4. When the adjective stands before the noun, or when the noun has an article and the adjective none, the adjective is to be understood as a predicate, *e. g.*, טוֹבָה הָאָרֶץ the land is good, אָרֶץ טוֹבָה a good land, הָאָרֶץ טוֹבָה the land is

good, הַטוֹבָה הָאָרֶץ the good land, אֶרֶץ הַטוֹבָה the *good* land. In the last case the emphasis lies on the adjective.

5. Comparative and superlative of the Hebrew adjectives, verbs, particles, and pronouns are formed in the following manner:

When two nouns are compared in the positive form, the letter כּ is prefixed to both nouns, *e. g.*, כָּעַם כְּבָהֵן כְּעֶבֶד. And it shall be as with the people, so with the priest; as with the servant, so with the master; as with the maid, so with the mistress (Is. xxiv. 2). In the comparative, the letter כּ with a (—) before the noun with which it is compared, *e. g.*, טוֹב יֵשׁ מִשְׁמֵן טוֹב יוֹם הַמּוֹת מִיוֹם הַוּלְדוֹ. A good name is better than precious ointment, and the day of death than the day of one's birth (Eccl. vii. 1), עָרוֹם מְכַל, more subtle than all (Gen. iii. 1) הַטוֹבָה מִמְּנָה, better than she (Esther i. 19).

The superlative is formed, *a.* by repeating the adjective, *e. g.*, קֹדֶשׁ קֹדֶשׁ קֹדֶשׁים most holy; *b.* by adding the word מְאֹד, *e. g.*, טוֹב מְאֹד very good; *c.* by putting the article before the adjective, and the letter כּ before the noun with which it is compared, *e. g.*, הַיְפָה בְּנָשִׁים the most beautiful among the women, הַדָּר בְּמְנַשָּׁה the poorest in (the tribe of) Menasse.

N. B.—When the superlative is expressed by a verb, the word כָּל with the prefix כּ is put before the noun with which it is compared, *e. g.*, וַיְחָכֵם וַיְחָכֵם מְכָל-אָדָם. And Solomon was wiser than all men.

IX.—PRONOUNS.

1. The Hebrew pronouns are of two kinds:

a. Separable, consisting of distinct words.

b. Inseparable words, *i. e.*, letters suffixed to nouns and verbs.

Separable pronouns are, 1. personal; 2. relative; 3. demon-

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY
CALIFORNIA

strative ; and 4. interrogative. The inseparable pronouns are, 5. possessive ; 6. passive ; both expressed by the letters, ה, ו, י, ה, ו, י, ה, ו, י, (הַכְּנוּיִם) pronouns) suffixed to nouns and verbs.

2. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

| Inst. | Abl. | Ac. | D. | G. | N. | |
|--------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|----------------|------------|
| בִּי | מִמֶּנִּי | אוֹתִי | לִי | שְׁלִי | אֲנִי or אֲנִי | 1. c. sin. |
| בְּךָ | מִמֶּךָ | אוֹתְךָ | לְךָ | שְׁלֶךָ | אַתָּה | 2. m. |
| בְּךָ | מִמֶּךָ | אוֹתְךָ | לְךָ | שְׁלֶךָ | אַתְּ | 2. fem. |
| בוֹ | מִמֶּנּוּ | אוֹתוֹ | לוֹ | שְׁלוֹ | הוּא | 3. m. |
| בָּהּ | מִמֶּנָּה | אוֹתָהּ | לָהּ | שְׁלָהּ | הִיא | 3. fem. |
| בָּנוּ | מִמֶּנּוּ | אוֹתָנוּ | לָנוּ | שְׁדָנוּ | אֲנֵחֵנוּ | 1. c. pl. |
| בְּכֶם | מִמֶּכֶם | אַתְכֶם | לְכֶם | שְׁלַכֶם | אַתֶּם | 2. m. |
| בְּכֶן | מִמֶּכֶן | אַתְכֶן | לְכֶן | שְׁלַכֶן | אַתֶּן | 2. fem. |
| בְּהֶם | מִהֶם | אַתְהֶם | דְּהֶם | שְׁלֵהֶם | הֵם | 3. m. |
| בְּהֶן | מִהֶן | אַתְהֶן | דְּהֶן | שְׁלֵהֶן | הֵן | 3. fem. |

3. The relative pronoun for all genders and numbers is אֲשֶׁר or הַ, who, that, which.

4. The demonstrative pronoun is :

| | | | |
|------|------------------|--------|-------------------------|
| זֶה | this, masculine. | אֵל | } these, plural com. |
| זֹאת | this, feminine. | אֵלֶּה | |

הַזֶּה, הַזֹּאת, that or this, common.

5. The interrogative pronoun is מִי who? (personal), מַה, מַה, מַה which? (things).

N. B.—The demonstrative pronoun is also used without having its proper signification, *e. g.*, לָמָּה זֶה אֲנִי why am I thus? (Gen. xxv. 22.) קוֹל דְּוִדִּי הִנֵּה זֶה בָּא The voice of my beloved ! behold, he cometh (Cant. ii. 8).

6. The possessive pronoun is a syllable of one or more letters

suffixed to a noun in singular or plural, to denote whose object it is, *e. g.*, סֵפֶר a book, סֵפֶרִי my book.

7. The possessive pronominal suffixes are :

TO A SINGULAR NOUN :

| a plural pronoun. | | | | a singular pronoun. | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 3. person fem. | 3. person masc. | 2. person fem. | 2. person masc. | 1. pers. com. | 3. pers. fem. | 3. pers. m. | 2. pers. fem. | 2. pers. m. | 1. pers. com. |
| זֶן | סֶן | כֶּן | כֶּם | נִי | הָ | וּ | ךְ | ךְ | יִ |

TO A PLURAL NOUN.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|---------|---------|-------|
| זֵנָם | סֵנָם | כֵּנָם | כֵּמָם | נֵנוּ | הֵנָּה | וֵנָּה | ךֵּנָּה | ךֵּנָּה | יֵנִי |
| their | their | your | your | our | hers | his | thine | thine | my |

EXAMPLE TO A MASCULINE NOUN.

abs. דְּבַר a word ; construct state דְּבָרִי.

| | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| דְּבָרָהּ | דְּבָרוֹ | דְּבָרְךָ | דְּבָרְךָ | דְּבָרִי |
| her word | his word | thy word | thy word | my word |
| דְּבָרָם | דְּבָרְכֶם | דְּבָרְכֶן | דְּבָרְכֶם | דְּבָרֵנוּ |
| their word | their word | your word | your word | our word |

abs. דְּבָרִים words ; construct state דְּבָרֵי.

| | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| דְּבָרֶיהָ | דְּבָרָיו | דְּבָרֶיךָ | דְּבָרֶיךָ | דְּבָרַי |
| her words | his words | thy words | thy words | my words |
| דְּבָרֵיהֶם | דְּבָרֵיכֶם | דְּבָרֵיכֶן | דְּבָרֵיכֶם | דְּבָרֵינוּ |
| their words | their words | your words | your words | our words |

EXAMPLE TO A FEMININE NOUN.

תּוֹרָה a law ; construct state תּוֹרָתִי.

| | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| תּוֹרָתָהּ | תּוֹרָתוֹ | תּוֹרָתְךָ | תּוֹרָתְךָ | תּוֹרָתִי |
| her law | his law | thy law | thy law | my law |
| תּוֹרָתָם | תּוֹרָתְכֶם | תּוֹרָתְכֶן | תּוֹרָתְכֶם | תּוֹרָתֵנוּ |
| their law | their law | your law | your law | our law |

תּוֹרוֹת laws ; construct state the same.

| | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| תּוֹרוֹתֶיהָ | תּוֹרוֹתָיו | תּוֹרוֹתֶיךָ | תּוֹרוֹתֶיךָ | תּוֹרוֹתַי |
| her laws | his laws | thy laws | thy laws | my laws |
| תּוֹרוֹתֵיהֶם | תּוֹרוֹתֵיכֶם | תּוֹרוֹתֵיכֶן | תּוֹרוֹתֵיכֶם | תּוֹרוֹתֵינוּ |
| their laws | their laws | your laws | your laws | our laws |

8. The passive pronouns are the same suffixes as those of the nouns, appended to the verb; in which they are objective, instead of possessive pronouns. A table of them will be found among the verbs.

§ X.—NUMERATION.

1. Numeration is divided in units, tens, hundreds, thousands, etc.; and the letters of the alphabet are used to represent them. (See the alphabet table.) To express 1,000 by letters א with a dot over it א̇ is used, ב̇ 2,000, ג̇ 3,000, ד̇ 4,000, ה̇ 5,000, etc. Thus we now figure the present year of the creation, shortly, ⁷ה'תרי"ז ⁶ה'תרי"ז ⁵ה'תרי"ז ⁴ה'תרי"ז ³ה'תרי"ז ²ה'תרי"ז ¹ה'תרי"ז 5637*.

2. Numbers are divided into cardinals and ordinals. The cardinals have masc. and fem. absolute and construct. The ordinal numbers have two genders, but no construct state. The numbers have also pronominal suffixes, *e. g.*, שְׁנַיִנוּ us two (Gen. xxxi. 37), שְׁלֹשָׁתֶךָּ you three (Numb. xii. 47).

CARDINAL NUMBERS.

| FEMININE. | | MASCULINE. | | |
|------------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----|
| Construct. | Absolute. | Construct. | Absolute. | |
| אַחַת | אַחַת | אֶחָד | אֶחָד | 1. |
| שְׁתֵּי | שְׁתַּיִם | שְׁנַיִ | שְׁנַיִם | 2. |
| שְׁלֹשׁ, שְׁלֹשׁ | שְׁלֹשׁ | שְׁרֵשֶׁת | שְׁרֵשֶׁה | 3. |
| אַרְבַּע | אַרְבַּע | אַרְבַּעַת | אַרְבַּעָה | 4. |
| חֲמִשׁ | חֲמִשׁ | חֲמִשָּׁת | חֲמִשָּׁה | 5. |
| שֵׁשׁ | שֵׁשׁ | שֵׁשֶׁת | שֵׁשָׁה | 6. |
| שִׁבְעַ | שִׁבְעַ | שִׁבְעַת | שִׁבְעָה | 7. |
| שְׁמוֹנֶה | שְׁמוֹנֶה | שְׁמוֹנֶת | שְׁמוֹנֶה | 8. |
| תִּשְׁעַ | תִּשְׁעַ | תִּשְׁעַת | תִּשְׁעָה | 9. |
| עָשָׂר | עָשָׂר | עָשְׂרַת | עָשְׂרָה | 10. |

* To find the year of the Jewish calendar, you have but to subtract 240 from the Christian era, thus: 1877-240=1637, and add 4000=5637.

4. From ten to twenty, the number ten has its proper gender termination, viz.: masc. without הָ and fem. with הָ . Some of the units stand in the absolute and some in construct state.

FEMININE.

| | | |
|--------------------|---|-----------|
| עֶשְׂרֵה | { | אַחַת |
| | | עֶשְׂרֵי |
| עֶשְׂרֵה | { | שְׁתַּיִם |
| | | שְׁתַּיִ |
| שְׁלֹשׁ עֶשְׂרֵה | | |
| אַרְבַּע עֶשְׂרֵה | | |
| חֲמִשׁ עֶשְׂרֵה | | |
| שֵׁשׁ עֶשְׂרֵה | | |
| שִׁבְעַת עֶשְׂרֵה | | |
| שְׁמוֹנֶה עֶשְׂרֵה | | |
| תְּשַׁע עֶשְׂרֵה | | |

MASCULINE.

| | | | |
|--------|---|-------------------|-----|
| עֶשֶׂר | { | אַחַד | 11. |
| | | עֶשְׂרִי | |
| עֶשֶׂר | { | שְׁנַיִם | 12. |
| | | שְׁנַיִ | |
| עֶשֶׂר | | שְׁלֹשָׁה עֶשֶׂר | 13. |
| עֶשֶׂר | | אַרְבַּעַת עֶשֶׂר | 14. |
| עֶשֶׂר | | חֲמִשָּׁה עֶשֶׂר | 15. |
| עֶשֶׂר | | שֵׁשָׁה עֶשֶׂר | 16. |
| עֶשֶׂר | | שִׁבְעַת עֶשֶׂר | 17. |
| עֶשֶׂר | | שְׁמוֹנֶה עֶשֶׂר | 18. |
| עֶשֶׂר | | תְּשַׁעַת עֶשֶׂר | 19. |

N. B.—It will be observed that number 11, m. as well as fem., is used only in the construct state; 12, in construct as well as in absolute state. From 13 to 19, inclusive, the masc. in absolute, the fem. in constr.

5. The numbers 20 to 90 are formed by יָם — suffixed to עֶשֶׂר in the number 20, and the same suffix יָם — to the constr. masc. unit numbers, *e. g.*, שְׁלֹשִׁים 30, אַרְבָּעִים 40. If a unit is added, the unit is used in the absolute with the וְ conjunctive, *e. g.*, אַחַד וְעֶשְׂרִים 21, $\text{אַרְבַּעַת וְחֲמִשִּׁים}$ 54, etc.

6. The hundreds have always the feminine termination: מֵאוֹה 100, plural מֵאוֹת ; the units which number the hundreds are the same as are used in the fem. cardinal numbers from 13 to 19, *e. g.*, שְׁלֹשׁ מֵאוֹת 300. The thousands have the masc. termination, *e. g.*, $\text{אַרְבַּעַת אֲלָפִים}$ 4,000, שֵׁשֶׁת אֲלָפִים 6,000.

N. B.—Two hundred, two thousand, and two ten thousands

take the dual form, *e. g.*, **רְבֹאֲתַיִם** 2,000, **אֲלֵפַיִם** 200, **מְאֲתַיִם** 20,000. **רְבִבּוֹת**, plural **רְבִבּוֹת**, means, a great multitude; **רְבֹאֲ** 10,000, plural **רְבֹאֲתַיִם**.

7. The ordinal numbers are in all cases like the adjective, and have both numbers and genders; they must agree with the noun.

| FEMININE. | | MASCULINE. | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|------------|-------|
| Plural. | Singular. | Plural. | Singular. | No. |
| רְאִישׁוֹנוֹת | רְאִישׁוֹנָה | רְאִישׁוֹנִים | רְאִישׁוֹן | 1st. |
| שְׁנֵיּוֹת | שְׁנַיִת | שְׁנַיִם | שְׁנַיִ | 2d. |
| שְׁלִישֵׁיּוֹת | שְׁלִישִׁית | שְׁלִישִׁים | שְׁלִישִׁי | 3d. |
| רְבִיעֵיּוֹת | רְבִיעִית | רְבִיעִים | רְבִיעִי | 4th. |
| חֲמִישֵׁיּוֹת | חֲמִישִׁית | חֲמִישִׁים | חֲמִישִׁי | 5th. |
| שֵׁשִׁיּוֹת | שֵׁשִׁית | שֵׁשִׁים | שֵׁשִׁי | 6th. |
| שְׁבִיעֵיּוֹת | שְׁבִיעִית | שְׁבִיעִים | שְׁבִיעִי | 7th. |
| שְׁמִינֵיּוֹת | שְׁמִינִית | שְׁמִינִים | שְׁמִנִי | 8th. |
| תְּשִׁיעֵיּוֹת | תְּשִׁיעִית | תְּשִׁיעִים | תְּשִׁיעִי | 9th. |
| עֲשִׂירֵיּוֹת | עֲשִׂירִית | עֲשִׂירִים | עֲשִׂירִי | 10th. |

N. B.—From 10 upward the cardinal and ordinal numbers are the same.

8. The fractional number are from three to ten, inclusive, the same as the ordinal numbers sing. fem. *Half* is expressed by **חֲצִי, חֲצִי, מִחֲצִית**.

§ XI.—THE VERB.

1. The Hebrew verb consists of three radical letters; and where these three letters are written and pronounced as consonants, through all paradigms and tenses, it is called a *regular verb*. But when any one of the three radical letters is either omitted or not pronounced, it is an *irregular verb*. The irregular verbs are of two classes:

a. Imperfect, *i. e.*, when one letter is omitted.

b. When the letters are all written, but not pronounced which are called quiescent verbs. (For particulars see § XI. 2.)

2. The Hebrew verb has 7 voices, or paradigms.

1. פָּעַל (he wrought) or קָל (light), because this voice is unburdened by any additional letter or daghesh, denotes the simple *active*.

2. נִפְעַל (he was wrought upon) characterized by a prefixed נִ or by a daghesh in the first radical letter, denotes the simple *passive*.

N. B.—The Nifal form cannot be made of *intransitive* verbs, yet it can stand as a *deponent*, signifying Kal, *e. g.*, נִלָּחַם he warred, fought, נִשָּׁעַן he leaned. Such verbs have generally no Kal form at all. In some verbs Kal and Nifal have the same meaning, *e. g.*, נִהַלַּךְ, הִלָּךְ he went, נִקְרַב and נִקְרַב he approached, נִחַלַּה, חִלָּה he was sick. In some verbs Nifal has the meaning of the Hithpael, *i. e.*, reflective, *e. g.*, יִפְרֹד he will divide himself, etc.

3. פִּעֵל (he wrought diligently) characterized by a daghesh in the second radical, denotes the intensive active.

N. B.—When Piel is made of a verb which is in Kal intransitive, it denotes in Piel the transitive, *i. e.*, שִׂמְחָה to be glad, שִׂמַּח he made glad. In some verbs the Piel has the opposite meaning of Kal, *e. g.*, סָקַל he stoned, סִקַּל he removed the stones.

4. פִּעֵל (he was diligently wrought upon) characterized by a shooruck —, under the first radical, and a daghesh in the second radical, denotes the intensive passive.

N. B.—Some verbs have their active in Kal, and their passive in Pual, *e. g.*, רָחַץ he washed, רָחַץ he was washed. In the same way we find verbs which have their active in Piel, and

their passive in Nifal, *e. g.*, נָחַם he comforted, הִנָּחַם to be comforted. (Psalm lxxiii. 3.)

5. הִפְעִיל (he caused another to work), characterized by הִ prefixed and a ך between the second and third radicals, denotes causative active.

N. B.—There are some verbs used only in Hifil form, *e. g.*, הִשָּׁבַח to rise early, הִבִּיט he looked, הִכָּה he smote, הִשְׁלִיךְ he cast down.

6. הִפְעֵל (he was caused to work). It is characterized by הִ prefixed, and denotes the causative passive.

7. הִתְפַּעֵל (he wrought on himself), characterized by הִתְ prefixed and a daghesh in the second radical, denotes the reflexive. Some verbs have in Hithpael the same meaning as in Kal, *e. g.*, הִתְהַלֵּךְ and הִרְדָּה he went, הִתְקוּמָה, קוּם, to arise against one.

2. When the first radical is one of the letters, שׁ, שׁ, ס, the characteristic ת of Hithpael changes its place with the first radical, as הִתְסַבֵּל “he feigned himself drunk,” for הִסְבֵּל; הִשְׁתַּמֵּר “he guarded himself,” for הִתְשַׁמֵּר, for euphony’s sake.

3. When the first radical is ר, ט, or ת, the characteristic ת is omitted, and compensated by a daghesh in the first radical, *e. g.*, אִתְּדַמָּה, for אִתְּדַמָּה, הִתְטַהֵר, for הִתְטַהֵר.

4. The Hebrew verb is varied by moods, tenses, numbers, persons, and genders. There are three moods: 1. The *indicative*, describing the action as done with certainty, *e. g.*, לָמַדְתָּ thou hast learned. There is, however, also a conjunctive, which is chiefly formed by the words, לוֹ, לוֹלִי, and לֹא יִשְׁמַעְעָל: פֶּן יִחְיֶה לְפָנָי. “Oh, that Ishmael might live before thee!” (Gen. xvii. 18), פֶּן יִטְרַף Lest he tear (Ps. vii. 3). 2. The *imperative*, commanding a thing to be done. This mood can

also be made a *precativè*, either by suffixing ה *e. g.*, שׁוּבָה, Oh, turn! or by adding the particle נָא, *e. g.*, זָכֹר נָא, Oh, remember! Sometimes by using both forms together, *e. g.*, נָא הוֹשִׁיעָה נָא, Oh, save (Psalm xviii. 25). 3. The *infinitive* mood, simply speaking of an action without any regard to time. It is used sometimes only to give force to an action.

5. The *tenses* in the Hebrew verb are three: The past, or preterit, expressing a thing already done; imperfect and perfect are included, and are to be understood by the context of the sentence. 2. The progressive present, of which there are two, the present participle and the past participle. (See table I.) 3. The future, declaring the action yet to be done. The past in the future is expressed by the simple past, *e. g.*, וּמִוֹלְדֵיהֶם אֲשֶׁר הוֹלְדֵם אַחֲרֵיהֶם but thy children which thou shalt have born after them. (Gen. xlv. 6.)

6. The Hebrew verb has three persons:

- a. The person speaking.
- b. The person spoken to.
- c. The person spoken of.

Two genders, masculine and feminine, and two numbers, singular and plural. When anything impersonal is related, the 3d person sing. masc. is used, *e. g.*, וַיֹּאמֶר לְיוֹסֵף and one told Joseph. (Gen. xlvi. 1.)

§ XII.—IRREGULAR VERBS.

1. The first class of the irregular verbs is the *imperfect*. (See § X. 1). Those verbs of which the first radical is נ and ג are imperfect, הִסְרִים, *i. e.*, the נ and י will be omitted, and the second radical takes then a daghesh, *e. g.*, נָתַן he gave, יִתֵּן he will give; יָצַק he poured, יִצַּק he will pour.

2. The second class of irregular verbs is called *quiescents*, נִתְּחִים, *i. e.*, the letters are written, but are not pronounced.*

* The Hebrew Grammarians made use of the three letters ל פ ע to designate the three radical letters of any verb. The 1st they call פ, the 2d ל, the 3d ע. So instead of saying: the first radical is נ, they say: it is a verb נ"פ, etc.

These verbs are :

| | | | | | |
|----|------|---|----|-------|---------|
| 1. | פ"א, | when the first radical is | א, | e. g. | אָבֵל |
| 2. | פ"ר, | " " " " " " | ר, | " " | יִשָּׁב |
| 3. | ע"ו, | " " second " " " | ו, | " " | קוֹם |
| 4. | ע"ר, | " " " " " " | ר, | " " | בִּין |
| 5. | ל"א, | " " third " " " | א, | " " | מִצָּא |
| 6. | ל"ה, | " " " " " " | ה, | " " | גָּלָה |
| 7. | ע"ע, | when the 2d and 3d letters are the same | | | סָבַב |

3. There is a third class of irregular verbs, called *guttural*, *i. e.*, when one of the radicals is ר, ע, ה, in which case there is caused a deviation from the usual vowel pointing of the verb.

4. Some verbs are quadriliteral, as כָּרַבֵּל to gird, כָּרַסִּים to cut off, פָּרַשׁוּ to expand. Also the piel of some verbs ע"ו and ע"ע appear in quadriliteral form, as טָלַטַל to prostrate, from טוֹל, to throw, שָׂעַשַׂע to delight, from שָׂעָה, or שָׂעַע.

§ XIII.—PASSIVE PRONOUNS OF VERBS.

1. The active verb takes a double pronominal suffix, first to denote the number and person, second the objective or accusative case, as they suffer the action of the verb to which they are joined; thus שָׁמַרְתִּיהָ I have kept her, הִיא I, הָ her; הִיא being the agent, הָ the patient. (See Table.)

2. The *infinitive* takes the pronominal suffix of the possessive, as well as the objective, *e. g.*, בִּקְרָאִי in my calling, בְּבָרְחוֹ in his fleeing, בְּהַבְרָאִים in creating them, לְעַבְדָּהּ to work her. The *participle* takes the objective suffix in the like manner.

3. The pronominal objective suffixes are sometimes to be rendered as if they were detached pronouns governed by a preposition understood, thus, נִתַּתְּנִי thou gavest unto me.

(Josh. xv. 16.) **הַנּוֹנֵנוּ** be favorable *unto* us, **יִגְרֶדְךָ** shall dwell *with* thee (Psalm v. 5).

§ XIV.—ADVERBS OR PARTICLES.

| | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. אַחַר | after, | takes the suffix of noun plural. |
| אֵי, אֵינָה | where ? | “ “ “ “ “ “ |
| אֵין | not, | “ “ “ “ “ sing. |
| אֵל | to, against, | “ “ “ “ “ plural. |
| אֵפְס | none, but | “ “ “ “ “ sing. |
| אֵצֶל | near, beside, | “ “ “ “ “ “ |
| אֵת | with, | “ “ “ “ “ “ |
| בְּגַלְל | because, | “ “ “ “ “ “ |
| בֵּין | between, | “ “ “ “ “ “ |
| בְּלַעַד | besides, | “ “ “ “ “ plural. |
| בְּלִפְתֵּי | except, | “ “ “ “ “ sing. |
| בְּעִבּוֹר | for the sake of | “ “ “ “ “ “ |
| הֵן | lo, behold, | “ “ “ “ “ “ |
| זוֹלָת | only, | “ “ “ “ “ “ |
| כְּמוֹ | as, like, | “ “ “ “ “ “ |
| לְבַד | apart, | “ “ “ “ “ “ |
| לְמַעַן | because of, | “ “ “ “ “ “ |
| לְעִמָּוֶת | opposite, | “ “ “ “ “ “ |
| לְפָנַי | before, | “ “ “ “ “ plural. |
| מִן | from, out of, | “ “ “ “ “ sing. |
| מוֹל | opposite, | “ “ “ “ “ “ |
| נֶגֶד | before, opposite, | “ “ “ “ “ “ |
| נוֹכַח | “ “ | “ “ “ “ “ “ |
| סָבִיב | round about, | “ “ “ “ “ plural. |

| | | |
|--------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| עַד | unto, | takes the suffix of noun plural. |
| עוֹד | yet, | “ “ “ “ “ sing. |
| עַל | upon, | “ “ “ “ “ plural. |
| עִם | with, | “ “ “ “ “ sing. |
| תַּחַת | under, instead, | “ “ “ “ “ “ |

2. Adverbs or particles which take no suffix: אוּ or, either; אַי, אִי, אֵי then, at that time; אֵיךְ, אֵיכָּה, אֵיךְ how; אֵיךְ only, surely; אֵכָּן id.; אֵי, אֵיפֶה, אֵיכָּה where; אֵיךְ perhaps, peradventure; אֵם if; אֵלֶם but; אֵן whither; אֵין nothing; אֵף also; אֵשׁר as, according; אֵבֶל yet; אֵמֶנֶם verily; אֵט slowly; אֵל not; אֵלוּ if; אֵמֶן so be it; אֵל בֵּל not; אֵבֶל without; אֵכָּה here; אֵכָּה in that manner; אֵלֶם also; אֵיךְ how; אֵלֶּאָה beyond; אֵלֶּהָ hither; אֵלֶּחֶץ except; אֵלֶּמֶן not yet; אֵלֶּחֶדּוּ together; אֵלֶּבֶן because; אֵלֶּבֶר long ago; אֵכָּה, אֵכָּה so; אֵי or, if, perhaps, because; אֵן so, thus; אֵכָּה how much; how many; אֵל not; אֵלֶּבֶן perhaps; אֵלֶּמֶן why; אֵלֶּפְנִים formerly; אֵלֶּמֶן very; אֵלֶּבֶן without; אֵלֶּמֶן wherefore; אֵלֶּמֶן quickly; אֵלֶּמֶן something, anything; אֵלֶּמֶן to-morrow; אֵלֶּמֶן below; אֵלֶּמֶן a little; אֵלֶּעַל above; אֵלֶּמֶן when; אֵלֶּמֶן now; אֵלֶּמֶן eternal; אֵלֶּעַד unto; אֵלֶּעַד id.; אֵלֶּעַת over against; אֵלֶּעַת now; אֵלֶּעַקב because; אֵלֶּפֶה here; אֵלֶּפֶן lest, that not; אֵלֶּפְתָּאום suddenly; אֵלֶּקֶד in past time; אֵלֶּקֶרוב closely; אֵלֶּמֶן much, many; אֵלֶּמֶן momentary; אֵלֶּמֶן emptily; אֵלֶּמֶן only, but; אֵלֶּמֶן vainly; אֵלֶּמֶן the day before yesterday; אֵלֶּשָׁם there; אֵלֶּמֶן because of; אֵלֶּמֶן yesterday; אֵלֶּמֶן always, continually.

§ XV.—INTERJECTIONS.

Sounds of one or more syllables, used when experiencing joy or pain, are called interjections. They being natural expressions, are almost in all languages the same. When the

expression is of joy, the sounds ! הָאָהָה ! הֵרָרָר are used ; of pain or lamentation the words ! אָוִי ! אָוִיָּה ! אָהָה ! הָהָה ! אָבִי ! אָבִיָּה ! אָבִי are used. For request or petition the words נָא ! בְּרִי are used.

§ XVI.—SYNTAX.—NOUNS.

1. When several nouns come to stand in a sentence, they are all either alike *i. e.*, subjects or objects, or they are not of the same case. They may be all subjects having the same predicate, *e. g.*, יַעֲקֹב וְקָלְיָרְעוֹ אֹתוֹ : בָּנָיו וּבְנֵי בָנָיו אֹתוֹ בְּנָתָיו וּבְנֹת בָּנָיו יַעֲקֹב and his seed with him : his sons, and his sons' sons with him, his daughters and his sons' daughters (Gen. xlv. 6, 7). Also as objects, *e. g.*, וַיִּקַּח הַמָּאָה וְהַלֵּב וַיִּבֶן הַבָּקָר And he took butter and milk and the calf (Gen. xviii. 8). Or all the nouns in the sentence may denote one object, *e. g.*, אַנְשִׁים חֲכָמִים וְנְבוֹנִים וְיֹדְעִים Wise men and understanding, and known (Deut. i. 13). Lastly one noun may define the other, *e. g.*, בֵּית פַּרְעֹה מֶלֶךְ מִצְרַיִם The house of Paraoh, king of Egypt.

2. When several nouns are in a sentence as subjects, they need not necessarily be of the same gender and number, although they are in the same relation ; the verb and adjective are then generally in plural masculine, yet when the verb stands at the beginning, before the nouns, the verb can be in masc. sing., *e. g.*, וְאַבְרָהָם וְשָׂרָה זְקֵנִים בָּאִים בְּיָמָיו Now Abraham and Sarah were old, well stricken with age (Gen. xviii. 11). וַיָּבֹא אֲהֵרֹן וְכָל זְקֵנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל And he came, Aaron and all the elders of Israel (Exod. xviii. 12). Generally the verb is governed by the chief person in the sentence.

3. Sometimes, when the verb stands before the noun, it is regarded as *impersonal*, and agrees with the following noun neither in gender nor in number, *e. g.*, וְלֹא נִמְצְאָ נָשִׁים יְפוֹת, and

And it was not found beautiful women (Job xlii. 15), כִּי יְהִיָּה נְעָרָה if there be a virgin (Deut. xxii. 23).

4. The conjunction of several nouns in the same sentence is done either by placing the ׀ copulative before every noun, as וְעַבְדּוֹ וְנַאֲמָתוֹ וְשׁוֹרוֹ וְנַחְמוֹרוֹ and his man-servant, and his maid-servant, and his ox, and his ass (Ex. xx. 14), or before the last noun, as רְאוּבֵן וְשִׁמְעוֹן לְוִי וְיְהוּדָה Reuben, Simeon, Levy and Jehudah (Ex. i. 2.), or by placing the conjunc. before the second and fourth nouns : דָּן וְנַפְתָּלִי גָד וְאַשֶׁר Dan and Naphthali, Gad and Asher ; and when there are three nouns, only before the last.

5. When several nouns stand in predicate, all must have the same sign, אֶת־קַרְשָׁיו וְאֶת־קַרְסָיו אֶת־בְּרִיחָיו וְאֶת־עַמֻּדָיו וְאֶת־אֲדָנָיו His taches, and his boards, his bars, his pillars, and his sockets (Ex. xxxv. 11). לָךְ וְלְעַבְדְּךָ וְלַאֲמָתְךָ וְלְשִׁבְיָךְ וְלְתוֹשָׁבְךָ For thee and for thy servant, and for thy maid, and for thy hired servant, and for thy stranger that sojourneth with thee (Levit. xxv. 6). The same is the case with all the propositions.

6. When one object has several adjectives, they must all agree with the object. (See § VIII. 1.) But when the object is constructed to the adjective, it is not modified.

7. Nouns belonging to one subject, which are explanatory of one another, if they stand before the subject, must have the same mark as the subject, *e. g.*, אֶת־בְּנֶךָ אֶת־יְחִידְךָ אֶת־אֶל־אֶחָיִךְ Thy son, thy only one, Isaac (Gen. xxii. 2). אֶל־אֶחָיִךְ to thy brother, to Esau (ibid. xxxii. 6). But when the subject precedes, the other nouns need not stand in the same case, *e. g.*, בְּרַחֵל בְּבִתְךָ בְּרַחֵל בְּבִתְךָ not בְּבִתְךָ.

§ XVII.—CONSTRUCT STATE.

1. When any idea is to be expressed in Hebrew by two words, it is formed by the first noun being constructed to the

second. (See § VII. 1). The second noun is then defining the first, as: קָרְיָהּ a town, שָׂדֵה a field, מְלֶכֶת קָרְיָהּ royal city, residence, הַמַּכְפֵּלָה שָׂדֵה the Machpelah field. This construct form can occur in an active as well as in a passive subject. Often we find two synonyms in construct state, as יֶרֶק עֵשֶׂב green herb, מְלֶאכֶת עֲבוּדָה work of labor, מִנַּת חֶלְקִי part of my portion.

2. The words בָּנִים, בַּעֲלָה, בַּעַל, בֵּית, בֵּן, אִשָּׁה, אִישׁ, בָּנוּת, אֲנָשִׁים, are often constructed with an abstract, to form an adjective, as אִישׁ הַבִּינוּת a wise man, אִשָּׁת חַיִל a valiant woman, בֵּן-מָוֶת a condemned man (to death) בֵּית שָׁנָה a (woman) year old, בֵּן-קִישָׁת an arrow (lit. the son of the bow).

3. A noun can be constructed to another noun, adjective and a demonstrative pronoun, as אֵל מְקוֹם זֶה to this place, עוֹשֵׂה אֵלֶּה doer of these. It can also be constructed to a numeral, *e. g.*, בֶּן אַרְבָּעִים son of forty (forty years old). The noun can never be constructed to a particle or verb, except by ellipsis, *e. g.*, מְקוֹם אֲשֶׁר אֶסְרִי הַמֶּדֶן אֲסוּרִים, where it is to be read as מְקוֹם אֲשֶׁר אֶסְרִים אֲשֶׁר תַּחֲלַת הַנְּבוּאָה אֲשֶׁר תַּחֲלַת דְּבַר ה' דָּבַר. Also to a particle, when the particle is regarded as a substantive, as וְדָבַר מִה־יִרְאֲנִי and whatsoever he sheweth me (Numb. xxiii. 3). Neither can a noun be constructed to a noun with a proposition.

4. When a noun is constructed to several nouns, it is repeated when the nouns are of different kinds, but when they are of the same kind, the construct noun is not repeated, *e. g.*, בְּפָרִי בְטָנָה וּבְפָרִי בְהֶמְתָּהּ וּבְפָרִי אֲדָמָתָהּ the noun is every time repeated; אֶרֶץ חֹטָה וְשִׁעוּרָה וְגִבֹן וְתֵאֵנָה וְרִמּוֹן the noun is not repeated.

Often there are several nouns in the construct state, as פָּרִי גִדְל לֵבָב מֶלֶךְ אֲשׁוּר in which case one noun explains the other, but two or more separate nouns cannot be constructed to one noun. Thus you cannot say: חֻקֵּי מִתְבִּינָה but must say: חֻקֵּי אֲדָם וּמִתְבִּינָתוֹ.

§ XVIII.—PECULIAR USE OF THE NOUN.

1. The Hebrew uses sometimes the same noun twice, either in the same gender and number, or in different numbers. If it is used in the same number, it has the significance of *every one*, as, אִישׁ אִישׁ מִבֵּית יִשְׂרָאֵל *every man* of the house of Israel, אִישׁ יוֹם יוֹם *every day*, daily. Secondly, *emphasis*, as צְדָקָה צְדָקָה תִּרְרוּהָ Righteousness, righteousness follow. מִזְבֵּחַ מִזְבֵּחַ O altar, altar! (1 Kings xiii. 2). When two nouns are united by ׀ conjunctive it signifies a diversity between the two nouns, as מְדִינָה וּמְדִינָה בְּכַתְּבָהּ וְעַם וְעַם כְּלִשְׁוֹנָה This land and that land as it writes, and one people or another people as it speaks (Esth. i. 22). בְּלֵב וּלֵב יִדְבְּרוּ with a double heart do they speak. But when the first noun is in singular and the second in plural, it denotes the superlative, as מֶלֶךְ מְלָכִים king of kings, *i. e.*, the highest king, likewise קֹדֶשׁ קֹדְשִׁים holy of holiness, *i. e.*, the most holy (See § VIII. 5).

§ XIX.—RELATION OF THE ADJECTIVE, ADVERB AND VERB TO THE NOUNS.

1. The verb, adverb, and adjective must agree with the noun in gender and number (See § VIII. 1). And in construct state the adverb or adjective must agree with the noun constructed, as יִרְאַת יְיָ מְהוֹרָה the fear of the Lord is pure. The adverb מְהוֹרָה is therefore fem. because the construct יִרְאַת is fem.

2. When several nouns of various genders belong to one verb, the verb is used in the gender of the most prominent noun, *e. g.*, וּתְכַתֹּב אֶסְתֵּר הַמַּלְכָּה וּמֶרְדֵּכַי הַיְהוּדִי And *she* wrote Esther the queen and Mordechai the Jew (Esth. ix. 20), Esther being the chief person. הַחֵכְמָה וְהַמַּדַּע נָתוּן לָךְ Wisdom and knowledge is granted unto thee (2 Chron. i. 12). The second noun מַדַּע being of a higher degree, the verb agrees with in.

3. Sometimes the noun is in plural and the verb in singular, and this for two reasons. 1) Because there is an ellipsis, as כָּל אַחַת מִנְּשֵׁפֹטֶיךָ וְיִשְׂרָאֵל מִנְּשֵׁפֹטֶיךָ where it is to be understood, כָּל אַחַת מִבְּנוֹת צִעְדָּה is מִמְּשֵׁפֹטֶיךָ יִשְׂרָאֵל also בְּנוֹת צִעְדָּה 2) Lies it in the imagination of the writer, seeing each of the בְּנוֹת singly mounting the wall (Gen. xlix. 22).

4. Where the noun constructed has the same meaning as the noun to which it is constructed, or where one noun can be left out entirely, the verb agrees with the second noun, as נִגַּע צָרַעַת כִּי תִהְיֶה When the plague of leprosy will be (Lev. xiii. 9). The noun נִגַּע though it is masc., the verb is yet in fem. תִּהְיֶה, because the nouns could be inverted, or the first noun left out altogether. So in וְצִפְתָּח הַשֶּׁמֶן לֹא חָסַר Neither did the cruse of oil fail (1 Kings xvii. 16); the construct צִפְתָּח feminine, yet the verb חָסַר in masc., because it refers to the *oil*, not to the cruse.

5. The adverb and adjective belonging to a *collective* noun, can be in sing. as well as in plur. It is in sing. when it refers to the whole, as עַם גָּדוֹל וְרַב A people great and many (Deut. iii. 21), but in plur. when it refers to each individual, as וְהָעָם עָלוּ מִן הַיַּרְדֵּן And the people came up out of Jordan (Josh. iv. 19), where every individual is meant.

6. Some nouns have only the pl. number, as פָּנִים face,

חיים life, מים water, שמים * and the verb, adverb, or adjective belonging to them are to be always in plural. The nouns ארון and בעל often come to stand in plural, whilst the verb and adjective stand in singular, as ארונים קשה a cruel lord (Is. xix. 4), ולקה בפעליו.

§ XX.—PRONOUNS.

1. The personal pronouns in Hebrew are either separable words, or letters added to the verb (See § IX. 1). But sometimes they are both used together, as אנכי אשבע, כרמי שלי, ואתה אמרת my own vineyard.

2. Often the pronouns, in such a case, are changed, *e. g.*, יהודה אתה יודה אחיך Judah, thy brethren shall praise thee (Gen. xlix. 8), where it ought to be אותך יודוך, or ופגריכם אתם And your carcasses (Numb. xiv. 32), where it should be ופגריכם שלכם. Sometimes they stand even double, *e. g.*, והיא גם היא אמרה And she, even she said (Gen. xx. 5), הם הם גורלך they, they are thy lot (Is. lvii. 6), for emphasis' sake.

3. The personal pronoun dative לי, לך, etc., is sometimes used without denoting the dative case, as אשובה לי I will return (Numb. xxii. 34). אם לא תדעי לך צאי לך

* I give it according to the general idea of the Hebrew Grammarians, but I believe that the nouns מים, חיים and שמים are rather in Dual form, and that for certain reason. Of מים we read (Gen. i. 7) that it was divided into two parts. Of חיים we know that it is divided into two parts, viz., the life here and hereafter. Also שמים which means sky, and is derived from שם there, space, is in dual, meaning the two hemispheres. The Kabbala says: אין סוף בדר סליק: אין סוף בדר סליק: אין סוף בדר סליק: When the Infinite intended to shew his perfection, and to do good by it, he made a *place*, etc. The place must be in existence, before anything existing can be. Hence "In the beginning God created heaven, *i. e.*, *space*, and the earth."

If thou knowest not. . . . go (Cant. i. 8). Yet even here, where the particle seems to be superfluous, it denotes that the action is to the advantage of the subject.

4. The demonstrative pronoun **זֶה** m., **זֹאת** f., **אֵלֶּה** pl. c., denotes some person or thing which is present, or by relation we have become acquainted with it, as if it were present, as **אֶל הַנַּעַר הַזֶּה הִתְפַּלַּלְתִּי** for this child I prayed (Sam. i. 27), **זֹאת מָצָאנוּ** this we found (Gen. xxxvii. 32). The pron. **הַזֶּה**, **הַזֹּאת** are used for a present object at a distance: **מִי הָאִישׁ הַזֶּה** Who is *that* man? (Gen. xxiv. 65). The demonstrative **זֶה** generally stands for concrete nouns, **זֹאת** for abstract nouns.

5. Also with these pronouns, as with the verbs, there is a repetition, when they are connected by the copulative **וְ**, which denotes a diversity, as **זֶה אָמַר בְּכֹה וְזֶה אָמַר בְּכֹה**: One said on this manner, and another said on that manner (1 Kings xxii. 20). Also **אֵלֶּה בְּרֶכֶב וְאֵלֶּה בְּסוּסִים** These in chariots, and those in horses (Ps. xx. 8). The personal pronoun is also sometimes used as a *demonstrative*, as **הוּא מֹשֶׁה וְאַהֲרֹן** These are Moses and Aaron (Exodus vi. 27). We often also find the personal and demonstrative pronouns together, or two demonstratives (but in which case the second is always **הוּא** or **הֵם**) together, as **אֲנִי אֲנִי הוּא מַחֵה פְּשָׁעַי** I, even I, am he that blotteth out thy transgressions (Is. xliii. 25). **אֵלֶּה הֵם מוֹעֲדַי** These are my feasts (Lev. xxiii. 2). The second pronoun in these cases is always explanatory of the first.

6. The demonstrative pronouns must also agree with the noun constructed, like the adjective (See § XVIII. 1). When, however, the noun to which it is constructed, is the chief noun, the demonstrative agrees with it, and not with the construct, as **בְּסֵפֶר הַתּוֹרָה הַזֹּאת** In the book of this law (Deut. xxviii. 61). The demonstrative can also take a preposition when a noun is implied by it, as **בְּזֶה** in this place (Gen. xlviii. 9).

Also (Ps. xxvii. 3) בֹּאֵת אֲנִי בַטָּח In this will I be confident; בְּדַבָּר הַזֶּה is to be understood.

§ XXI.—RELATION OF THE VERB.

1. The verb usually precedes the noun, וַיֹּאמֶר מֹשֶׁה And said Moses. When, however, the emphasis, or stress, is put on the noun, it will precede the verb, as וְשָׂרָה שׁוֹמְעַת And Sarah was hearing (Gen. xviii. 10), וּפְרָעָה הַקְּרִיב And Pharaoh drew nigh (Exod. xiv. 10). When two verbs refer to one noun, the noun stands between the verbs, as וַיֵּאָהֵל וַיֵּשֶׁב אַבְרָם And Abram removed his tent...and dwelt (Gen. xiii. 18). Where several verbs refer to one noun, the noun stands either after the first or after the last verb.

2. In Hebrew, like in most ancient languages, the second person is addressed in sing. only; if the word *Lord* is added, the verb is put in 3d pers. sing., as אֲדָנִי שָׁאַל My lord has asked (Gen. xlv. 19), יֵרֵא פְּרָעָה Let Pharaoh look out (ibid. xli. 33). The word אֲדָן or מֶלֶךְ is here to be understood.

3. The verb has three *tenses* (See § X. 5), past, progressive present, and future. The past may imply imperfect, as (Gen. xxi. 1): נָהַר אֱתֵּן אֶת־שָׂרָה And God visited Sarah. Again אֱתֵּן עֲוֹנֶךָ בֵּת אֶדְוִם He has visited thine iniquity, O daughter of Edom (Lam. iv. 22)—and pluperfect, when it follows a perfect, as כִּי שָׁמְעָהּ כִּי־פָקַד For she heard.....that he had visited (Ruth i. 6). In prophetic language, the past is used for the future, as לְזִרְעֶךָ אֶתֵּן instead of לְזִרְעֶךָ נִתְּתִי (Gen. xv. 18). Thus it is sometimes used for the present, as וַאֲתֵּן יוֹדְעוֹת for וַאֲתֵּן יוֹדְעוֹת.

4. The Hebrew language, properly speaking, has no present tense (and in fact, time being transient, cannot have a present). It combines, however, past and future, and forms a present, as

הִנֵּה אָנֹכִי הוֹלֵךְ קָמוֹת Behold! I am going (all the time) to die (Gen. xxv. 32). This tense is formed by the participle with the personal pron. nom. before it.

5. This form sometimes also stands for the future, as הִנֵּי מְבִיא Behold, I shall bring (Gen. vi. 17). Also when an action appears as present, it is used in this form, as וּפְרָעָה חֵלֵם And Pharaoh was dreaming (Gen. xlvi. 1). When an action which is often repeated is described, the future is used instead of the past, as כָּכָה יַעֲשֶׂה אִיּוֹב So used Job to do (Job i. 5). The same is the case with an action which is entirely independent of time, as בֶּן חָכָם יִשְׂמַח אָבִי A wise son makes glad father (Prov. x. 1).

6. The *Infinitive* gives an abstract idea of the action, as הֹלֵךְ to go, הַכּוֹת to smite; independent of time and person. But it may take the prepositions מ, כ, ל, ב, as בַּהֲלֹךְ in going, כַּהֲלֹךְ like going, לַהֲלֹךְ to go (*i. e.*, in order to go), מִהֲלֹךְ from going. It is treated like a noun. It is also placed before the past or future to imply a certainty, as פִּקֹּד יִפְקֹד he will surely visit (Gen. l. 24). When the *infinitive* is joined to the *imperative* or participle, it takes the second place, as הוֹלְכִים שְׁמָעוּ שְׁמוֹעַ Hear ye indeed! (Is. vi. 9), הוֹלְכִים הִלְכוּ Still went on (2 Kings ii. 11).

7. The *infinitive Kal*, which is the easiest to be pronounced, is, when in itself without meaning, as above, placed before any other *paradigm* of the same verb, as טָרַף טָרַף where the first is in Kal, the second in Pual; גָּנַב יִגְנֹב the first Kal, the second Niphal; קָטַר יִקְטִירוֹן is the first in Piël (but as it is not used in Kal, the Piël stands for Kal) and the second in Hiphil. As the *infinitive* is to be regarded as an abstract noun, it is sometimes interchanged with the participle, as וּמְסַפֵּר אֶת רְבַע יִשְׂרָאֵל And number a fourth part of

Israel (Num. xxiii. 10), instead of **קָנָה חֶקְמָה, וְלִסְפוֹר** for **קִנְיִן חֶקְמָה**.

8. The *imperative* mood (See § X. 4) can only be used in the affirmative command; when in the negative, the future with the adverb **לֹא** or **אַל** is used, as **לֹא תִזְכְּרוּ** remember not, **אַל תִּלְבְּנָה** do not go! etc. The *imperative* also can only be used in *active*, not in *passive* voice; but in Niphal, which is properly a deponent verb and has the same meaning as Kal, the *imperative* is used.

9. The *future* proper has one form (See Tab. of the verb). The Hebrew uses, however, a commanding *future* (jussive) and that by omitting the quiescent letter of the *future* * (apocap.), and a future *optative*, which expresses a wish. The commanding form, as **יִמְטֵר** he shall (not will) rain (Psalm xi. 6), **יְהִי** it shall be; or, let there be! is of frequent occurrence. The future *optative* is formed by suffixing **ה** to the first pers. sing. and pl., and a **ן** to the second and third pers. plural masc. **אֶדְבָּה** I will go, **נִלְכָּה** we will go, **יִלְכוּן** they will go, **תִּדְבְּכוּן** you will go.

§ XXII.—VAV CONJUNCTIVE.

1. The letter **ו** at the beginning of a word (except eleven words, most of which are proper nouns) with a Sh'va (**ֿ**) used before a letter with a Sh'va, or a letter of its own class **פ, מ, ב**, is the equivalent of the conjunction *and*.

2. The copulative, by *way of explanation*, as **בְּרָמָה וּבְעִירוֹ** in Ramah, even in his own city (1 Sam. xxviii. 3). So **עִיר וְקַדְיִשׁ** a watcher (*i. e.*, an angel) even a holy one (Dan. iv. 10).

3. As an adversative—*but*—like the adverb **אֲבָל** as **לֹא אֲדַנִּי** **וְעַבְדֶּיךָ** Not so, my lord, but thy servants (Gen. xlii. 10).

* Hence this *future* is found in the regular verb in Hiphil, and in verbs **ל"ה** in all the paradigms.

4. As an apodosis *thou*, as וְצָמִית וְהִלַּכְתָּ אֶל הַבְּלִים And when thou art athirst, then go to the vessels (Ruth ii. 9). The like adverb is אָז or אֲוִי .

5. As the adverb אַף גַּם although, *yet*, as כִּי אֶת־חֲנָה כִּי אֶת־חֲנָה For he loved Hannah, yet the Lord had shut up her womb (1 Sam. i. 6).

6. As *adequationis*, *so, just so*, adverb בֵּן , As מִים קָרִים מִים קָרִים על נַפֶּשׁ עֵינָהּ וְשִׂמוּעָה טוֹבָה מֵאַרְץ מֶרְחָק As cold water to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country (Proverb xxv. 25).

7. As a *disjunctive* (See § XVII. 1), *e. g.*, וּמַכֵּה אָבִיו וְאִמּוֹ And he that smites his father, or his mother (Exod. xxi. 15), like adverb אִו .

8. As *inferential*, like the adverb לְמַעַן in order that, as לֹא יִרְבֶּה לוֹ סוּסִים וְלֹא יִשְׁיב לֹא יִרְבֶּה לוֹ סוּסִים וְלֹא יִשְׁיב He shall not multiply to himself horses, *that* he cause to return, etc. (Deut. xvii. 16). When doubled וְלִגְר וּקְאֹרָה it signifies *both . . . and*, as

9. As *conclusive*, like the adverb לָכֵן therefore, as יַעַן מָאַסְתָּ אֶת־דְּבַר יְיָ וַיִּמְאַסְךָ מִמְּלֶכֶךְ Because thou hast rejected the word of God, therefore God has rejected thee from being king (1. Sam. xv. 23).

10. As *conversive*, viz., when ׀ with a Sh'va (׀) is prefixed to the past tense, it means the future, and when a ׀ with a Pathach or a Komats (׀, ׀), is prefixed to the future it denotes the past, as וַיֹּאמֶר and he will say, וַיֹּאמֶר and he said. This holds good only in the *narrative* style; but not otherwise, as וַיִּפְקֵד and he shall appoint (Esther ii. 3).



NOTE.—The root of the Hebrew Verb, consisting of three radicals, being found, without any prefix or suffix, in the 3d person masculine singular of the past tense, the conjugation of the verb therefore begins with the 3d pers. masc. sing. of that tense.

TABLE I.—FIRST PARADIGM **פָּעַל** OR **קָל**.

| Femin. | Com. | Masc. |
|------------|------------|----------------|
| לְמַדָּה | | לָמַד 3. sing. |
| לְמַדָּת | | לְמַדָּת 2. |
| | לְמַדְתִּי | 1. |
| | לְמַדוּ | 3. pl. |
| לְמַדְתֶּן | | לְמַדְתֶּם 2. |
| | לְמַדְנִי | 1. |

PARTICIPLE PRESENT ACTIVE.

| | | | |
|------------|------------------------------|-----------|--|
| לְמַדְתָּ | { אָנֹכִי אַתָּה הוּא | לְמַד | { אָנֹכִי 1. sing. אַתָּה 2. הוּא 3. |
| לְמַדְתֶּן | { אֲנַחְנוּ אַתֶּן הֵן | לְמַדִּים | { אֲנַחְנוּ 1. pl. אַתֶּם 2. הֵם 3. |

PARTICIPLE PRESENT PASSIVE.

| Femin. | | Masc. |
|-------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| לְמוּדָה | { אָנֹכִי אַתָּה הוּא | לְמוּד 1. sing. 2. 3. |
| לְמוּדְתֶּן | { אֲנַחְנוּ אַתֶּן הֵן | לְמוּדִים 1. pl. 2. 3. |

FUTURE TENSE.

| Fem. | Com. | Masc. |
|---------------|----------|----------------|
| | אֶלְמוֹד | 1. sing |
| תִּלְמוֹדִי | | תִּלְמוֹד 2. |
| תִּלְמוֹד | | יִלְמוֹד 3. |
| | נְלְמוֹד | 1. pl. |
| תִּלְמוֹדְנָה | | תִּלְמוֹדוּ 2. |
| תִּלְמוֹדְנָה | | יִלְמוֹדוּ 3. |

FUTURE OPTATIVE.

| Fem. | Com. | Masc. |
|---------------|------------|-----------------|
| | אֶלְמוֹדָה | 1. sing. |
| תִּלְמוֹדִי | | תִּלְמוֹד 2. |
| תִּלְמוֹד | | יִלְמוֹד 3. |
| | נְלְמוֹדָה | 1. pl. |
| תִּלְמוֹדְנָה | | תִּלְמוֹדוּן 2. |
| תִּלְמוֹדְנָה | | יִלְמוֹדוּן 3. |

INFINITIVE.

| | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| | | לְמוֹד | abs. |
| מְלְמוֹד , | לְלְמוֹד , | בְּלְמוֹד , | לְמוֹד |
| | | | cons. |

IMPERATIVE.

| | | |
|------------|----------|----------|
| לְמוֹדִי | לְמוֹד | 2. sing. |
| לְמוֹדְנָה | לְמוֹדוּ | 2. pl. |

PARADIGM נִפְעַל.

PAST.

| Fem. | Com. | Masc. | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------|
| | נִלְמַדְתִּי | | 1. sing. |
| נִלְמַדְתְּ | | נִלְמַדְתָּ | 2. |
| נִלְמַדְתְּ | | נִלְמַדְתְּ | 3. |
| | נִלְמַדְנוּ | | 1. pl. |
| נִלְמַדְתֶּן | | נִלְמַדְתֶּם | 2. |
| | נִלְמַדּוּ | | 3. |

PARTICIPLE PASSIVE.

| | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|----------|
| נִלְמַדְהָ | { אֲנִכִּי אֶתְּ הִיא | נִלְמַדְ | { אֲנִכִּי אֶתְּ הוּא | 1. sing. |
| נִלְמַדּוֹת | { אֲנַחְנוּ אֶתְּ הֵן | נִלְמַדִּים | { אֲנַחְנוּ אֶתְּ הֵם | 1. pl. |
| | | | | 2. |
| | | | | 3. |

FUTURE TENSE.

| Fem. | Com. | Masc. | |
|--------------|----------|-------------|----------|
| | אֶלְמַדְ | | 1. sing. |
| תִּלְמַדִּי | | תִּלְמַדְ | 2. |
| תִּלְמַדְ | | יִלְמַדְ | 3. |
| | נִלְמַדְ | | 1. pl. |
| תִּלְמַדְנָה | | תִּלְמַדּוּ | 2. |
| תִּלְמַדְנָה | | יִלְמַדּוּ | 3. |

INFINITIVE.

| | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|----------|------|
| מִהֲלָמוֹד, | לְהִלְמוֹד, | בְּהִלְמוֹד, | הִלְמוֹד | abs. |
| | | | הִלְמוֹד | con. |

IMPERATIVE.

| | | | |
|--------------|--|------------|----------|
| Fem. | | Masc. | |
| הִלְמוּדֵי | | הִלְמוֹד | 2. sing. |
| הִלְמוּדְנָה | | הִלְמוּדוּ | 2. pl. |

PARADIGM פִּעֵל .

| | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|----------|
| | PAST. | | |
| Fem. | Com. | Masc. | |
| | לְמַדְתִּי | | 1. sing. |
| לְמַדְתְּ | | לְמַדְתָּ | 2. |
| לְמַדְתְּהוּ | | לְמַדְתֶּם | 3. |
| | לְמַדְנוּ | | 1. pl. |
| לְמַדְתֶּן | | לְמַדְתֶּם | 2. |
| | לְמַדוּ | | 3. |

PARTICIPLE ACTIVE.

| | | | |
|-------------|---|-------------|----------|
| מְלַמֶּדֶת | { | אֲנֹכִי | 1. sing. |
| | | אַתָּה | 2. |
| | | הוּא | 3. |
| מְלַמְּדוֹת | { | אֲנַחְנוּ | 1. pl. |
| | | אַתֶּן | 2. |
| | | הֵן | 3. |
| | | מְלַמֵּד | |
| | | מְלַמְּדִים | |

FUTURE TENSE.

| Fem. | Com. | Masc. | |
|---------------|---------|------------|----------|
| | אֶלְמֹד | | 1. sing. |
| תִּלְמְדִי | | תִּלְמֹד | 2. |
| תִּלְמְדִי | | יִלְמֹד | 3. |
| | נִלְמֹד | | 1. pl. |
| תִּלְמְדֶנָּה | | תִּלְמְדוּ | 2. |
| תִּלְמְדֶנָּה | | יִלְמְדוּ | 3. |

INFINITIVE.

| | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|------|
| מִלְמֹד, | לְלַמֵּד, | בְּלִמְד, | בְּלִמְד, | לְמֹד | abs. |
| | | | | לְמֹד | con. |

IMPERATIVE.

| | | | |
|------------|--|---------|-------|
| לְמְדִי | | לְמֹד | sing. |
| לְמְדֶנָּה | | לְמְדוּ | pl. |

PARADIGM פָּעַל.

| PAST. | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Fem. | Com. | Masc. | |
| | לְמְדְתִי | | 1. sing. |
| לְמְדְתִי | | לְמְדְתָּ | 2. |
| לְמְדְתִי | | לְמְדְתָּ | 3. |
| | לְמְדְנוּ | | 1. pl. |
| לְמְדְתֶנּוּ | | לְמְדְתֶם | 1. |
| | לְמְדוּ | | 3. |

PARTICIPLE PASSIVE.

| | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|-----------|-------------|---|-----------|----------|
| מְלַמֶּדֶת | { | אֲנִכִּי | מְלַמֵּד | { | אֲנִכִּי | 1. sing. |
| | | אַתָּה | | | אַתָּה | 2. |
| | | הִיא | | | הוּא | 3. |
| מְלַמְּדוֹת | { | אֲנַחְנוּ | מְלַמְּדִים | { | אֲנַחְנוּ | 1. pl. |
| | | אַתֶּן | | | אַתֶּם | 2. |
| | | הֵן | | | הֵם | 3. |

INFINITIVE.

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|----------|------|
| מְלַמֵּד, | לְלַמֵּד, | בְּלַמֵּד, | בְּלַמֵּד, | לְלַמֵּד | abs. |
| | | | | לְלַמֵּד | con. |

NO IMPERATIVE.

PARADIGM הַפְּעִיל.

| | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------|
| | PAST. | | |
| Fem. | Com. | Masc. | |
| | הִלְמִדְתִּי | | 1. sing. |
| הִלְמִדְתְּ | | הִלְמִדְתָּ | 2. |
| הִלְמִדְתְּהָ | | הִלְמִידְתְּ | 3. |
| | הִלְמִדְנוּ | | 1. pl. |
| הִלְמִדְתֶּן | | הִלְמִדְתֶּם | 2. |
| | הִלְמִידוּ | | 3. |

PARTICIPLE ACTIVE.

| | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|-----------|-------------|---|-----------|----------|
| מְלַמֶּדֶת | { | אֲנִכִּי | מְלַמֵּד | { | אֲנִכִּי | 1. sing. |
| | | אַתָּה | | | אַתָּה | 2. |
| | | הִיא | | | הוּא | 3. |
| מְלַמְּדוֹת | { | אֲנַחְנוּ | מְלַמְּדִים | { | אֲנַחְנוּ | 1. pl. |
| | | אַתֶּן | | | אַתֶּם | 2. |
| | | הֵן | | | הֵם | 3. |

FUTURE.

| Fem. | Com. | Masc. | |
|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|
| | אֶלְמִיד | | 1. sing. |
| תֵּלְמִידִי | | תֵּלְמִיד | 2. |
| תֵּלְמִיד | | יֵלְמִיד | 3. |
| | נִלְמִיד | | 1. pl. |
| תֵּלְמִידָה | | תֵּלְמִידוֹ | 2. |
| תֵּלְמִידָה | | יֵלְמִידוֹ | 3. |

FUTURE APOCAP. (JUSSIVE).

| Fem. | Com. | Masc. | |
|------------|---------|------------|----------|
| | אֶלְמִד | | 1. sing. |
| תֵּלְמִד | | תֵּלְמִד | 2. |
| תֵּלְמִד | | יֵלְמִד | 3. |
| | נִלְמִד | | 1. pl. |
| תֵּלְמִדָה | | תֵּלְמִדוֹ | 2. |
| תֵּלְמִדָה | | יֵלְמִדוֹ | 3. |

INFINITIVE.

| | | |
|---|----------|------|
| | הֵלְמִיד | abs. |
| הֵלְמִיד, בְּהֵלְמִיד, לְהֵלְמִיד, מֵהֵלְמִיד | הֵלְמִיד | con. |

IMPERATIVE.

| Fem. | Masc. | |
|------------|-----------|----------|
| הֵלְמִידִי | הֵלְמִד | 2. sing. |
| הֵלְמִידָה | הֵלְמִדוֹ | 2. pl. |

PARADIGM הַפְעֵל .

PAST.

| Fem. | Com. | Masc. | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|----------|
| | הִלְמְדֵתִי | | 1. sing. |
| הִלְמְדֵתְּ | | הִלְמְדֵתְּ | 2. |
| הִלְמְדָהּ | | הִלְמְדָהּ | 3. |
| | הִלְמְדָנוּ | | 1. pl. |
| הִלְמְדֵנָּה | | הִלְמְדֵנָּה | 2. |
| | הִלְמְדוּ | | 3. |

PARTICIPLE PASSIVE.

PRESENT.

| | | | | | | |
|------------|---|-----------|------------|---|-----------|----------|
| מְלַמְדָה | { | אֲנִכִּי | מְלַמֵּד | { | אֲנִכִּי | 1. sing. |
| | | אַתְּ | | | אַתְּהָ | 2. |
| | | הוּא | | | הוּא | 3. |
| מְלַמְדוֹת | { | אֲנַחְנוּ | מְלַמְדִים | { | אֲנַחְנוּ | 1. pl. |
| | | אַתֶּן | | | אַתֶּם | 2. |
| | | הֵן | | | הֵם | 3. |

FUTURE.

| Fem. | Com. | Masc. | |
|---------------|-----------|------------|----------|
| | אִלְמַדְּ | | 1. sing. |
| תִּלְמְדִי | | תִּלְמַדְּ | 2. |
| תִּלְמְדִי | | תִּלְמְדִי | 3. |
| | נִלְמְדוּ | | 1. pl. |
| תִּלְמְדֵנָּה | | תִּלְמְדוּ | 2. |
| תִּלְמְדֵנָּה | | יִלְמְדוּ | 3. |

INFINITIVE.

הִלְמֹד, בְּהִלְמֹד, לְהִלְמֹד, מְהִלְמֹד,

NO IMPERATIVE.

PARADIGM הִתְפַּעֵל.

| Fem. | PAST. Com. | Masc. | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------|
| | הִתְלַמְּדְתִּי | | 1. sing. |
| הִתְלַמְּדְתְּ | | הִתְלַמְּדְתָּ | 2. |
| הִתְלַמְּדְתְּ | | הִתְלַמְּדוּ | 3. |
| | הִתְלַמְּדְנוּ | | 1. pl. |
| הִתְלַמְּדְתֶּן | | הִתְלַמְּדְתֶּם | 2. |
| | הִתְלַמְּדוּ | | 3. |

PARTICIPLE.

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|-----------|----------------|---|-----------|----------|
| מְתַלַּמְּדֵת | { | אֲנִכִּי | מְתַלַּמְּדֵי | { | אֲנִכִּי | 1. sing. |
| | | אַתָּה | | | 2. | |
| | | הוּא | | | 3. | |
| מְתַלַּמְּדוֹת | { | אֲנַחְנוּ | מְתַלַּמְּדִים | { | אֲנַחְנוּ | 1. pl. |
| | | אַתֶּן | | | 2. | |
| | | הֵן | | | 3. | |

FUTURE.

| Fem. | Com. | Masc. | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|----------|
| | אֶתְלַמְּדֵי | | 1. sing. |
| תִּתְלַמְּדִי | | תִּתְלַמְּדֵי | 2. |
| תִּתְלַמְּדִי | | יִתְלַמְּדוּ | 3. |
| | נִתְלַמְּדֵי | | 1. pl. |
| תִּתְלַמְּדְנָה | | תִּתְלַמְּדוּ | 2. |
| תִּתְלַמְּדְנָה | | יִתְלַמְּדוּ | 3. |

INFINITIVE.

הִתְלַמֵּד , לְהִתְלַמֵּד , לְהִתְלַמֵּד , מִהִתְלַמֵּד

IMPERATIVE.

| | | |
|----------------|--|---------------------|
| Fem. | | Masc. |
| הִתְלַמְּדִי | | הִתְלַמֵּד 2. sing. |
| הִתְלַמְּדֵנָה | | הִתְלַמְּדוּ 2. pl. |

Only the Preterit of קָל have I put according to the general Hebrew Tables, 3d pers. masc. sing. first. In the rest of Paradigms the order of the persons and tenses is according to the modern languages.

The following Table is a Paradigm of Kal קָל with Pronominal Suffixes, which serves also for the entire verb, as they are affixed in a similar manner to the remaining Conjugations whose meaning admits of their reception, with the exception of Piël פִּעֵל which slightly deviates.

VERB קָל WITH AFFIXES.

PRETERITE OF לָמַד "he taught."

| | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| לְמַדְנוּ | 1. c. pl. suffix. | לְמַדְנִי | 1. c. sing. suffix. |
| לְמַדְכֶם | 2. m. | לְמַדְךָ | 2. m. |
| לְמַדְכֶן | 2. f. | לְמַדְךָ | 2. f. |
| לְמַדְם | 3. m. | לְמַדּוֹ | } 3. m. |
| לְמַדְנָה | 3. f. | לְמַדְהוּ | |
| | | לְמַדְהָ | 3. f. |

לְמַדָּה "she taught."

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| לְמַדְתֶּנּוּ | 1. c. pl. suffix. | לְמַדְתִּי | 1. c. sing. suffix. |
| לְמַדְתֶּכֶם | 2. m. | לְמַדְתְּךָ | 2. m. |
| לְמַדְתְּכֶן | 2. f. | לְמַדְתְּךָ | 2. f. |
| לְמַדְתֶּם | 3. m. | לְמַדְתּוֹ | } 3. m. |
| לְמַדְתֶּן | 3. f. | לְמַדְתֶּהוּ | |
| | | לְמַדְתָּהּ | } 3. f. |
| | | לְמַדְתֶּהָ | |

לְמַדַּתְּ "thou didst teach."

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| לְמַדַּתֶּנּוּ | 1. c. pl. suffix. | לְמַדַּתִּי | 1. c. sing. suffix. |
| לְמַדַּתֶּם | } 3. m. | לְמַדַּתּוֹ | } 3. m. |
| לְמַדַּתְּמוֹ | | לְמַדַּתֶּהוּ | |
| לְמַדַּתְּנָן | 3. f. | לְמַדַּתָּהּ | 3. f. |

לְמַדַּתְּ "thou (f.) didst teach."

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| לְמַדַּתֶּנּוּ | 1. c. pl. suffix. | לְמַדַּתִּי | 1. c. sing. suffix. |
| לְמַדַּתֶּם | 3. m. | לְמַדַּתֶּיךָ | 3. m. |
| לְמַדַּתְּנָן | 3. f. | לְמַדַּתֶּיךָ | 3. f. |

לְמַדַּתִּי "I taught."

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| לְמַדַּתֶּיכֶם | 2. m. pl. suffix. | לְמַדַּתֶּיךָ | 2. m. sing. suffix. |
| לְמַדַּתֶּיכֶן | 2. f. | לְמַדַּתֶּיךָ | 2. f. |
| לְמַדַּתֶּם | 3. m. | לְמַדַּתִּי | } 3. m. |
| לְמַדַּתֶּן | 3. f. | לְמַדַּתֶּיךָ | |
| | | לְמַדַּתֶּיךָ | 3. f. |

לְמָדוּ "they taught."

| | | | |
|------------|-------------------|------------|---------------------|
| לְמָדוּנוּ | 1. c. pl. suffix. | לְמָדוּנִי | 1. c. sing. suffix. |
| לְמָדוּכֶם | 2. m. | לְמָדוּךָ | 2. m. |
| לְמָדוּכֶן | 2. f. | לְמָדוּהָ | 2. f. |
| לְמָדוּם | 3. m. | לְמָדוּהוּ | 3. m. |
| לְמָדוּן | 3. f. | לְמָדוּהָ | 3. f. |

לְמָדַתְּם or לְמָדַתְּוּ "ye did teach."

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| לְמָדַתְּוּנוּ | 1. c. pl. suffix. | לְמָדַתְּוִי | 1. c. sing. suffix. |
| לְמָדַתְּוּם | 3. m. | לְמָדַתְּוּהוּ | 3. m. |
| לְמָדַתְּוּן | 3. f. | לְמָדַתְּוּהָ | 3. f. |

לְמָדַנּוּ "we did learn."

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| לְמָדַנּוּכֶם | 2. m. pl. suffix. | לְמָדַנּוּךָ | 2. m. sing. suffix. |
| לְמָדַנּוּכֶן | 2. f. | לְמָדַנּוּהָ | 2. f. |
| לְמָדַנּוּם | 3. m. | לְמָדַנּוּהוּ | 3. m. |
| לְמָדַנּוּן | 3. f. | לְמָדַנּוּהָ | 3. f. |

Participle act. לֹמֵד learning, or a learner, is suffixed like the noun. Likewise the participle passive לְמוֹדֵד.

FUTURE, יִלְמֹד "he will learn."

| | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| יִלְמֹדוּנוּ | 1. c. pl. suffix. | יִלְמֹדֵנִי | 1. c. sing. suffix. |
| יִלְמֹדְכֶם | 2. m. | יִלְמֹדְךָ | 2. m. |
| יִלְמֹדְכֶן | 2. f. | יִלְמֹדְהָ | 2. f. |
| יִלְמֹדְם | 3. m. | יִלְמֹדְהוּ | 3. m. |
| יִלְמֹדְן | 3. f. | יִלְמֹדְהָ | 3. f. |

The 1st sing. and pl. and 2d m. sing. follow the same form, by changing (י) into (—); but before the suffixes כֵּן, כֶּם, and ךְּ it is changed into short (—). ךְּ is preceded by (··).

The 2d fem. sing. and 3d and 2d pl. m. take the suffixes without any change. The 2d and 3d pl. f. drop נָה and preceding י.

INFINITIVE לְמוֹד “to learn.”

| | | | |
|------------|-------------------|------------|---------------------|
| לְמוֹדְנוּ | 1. c. pl. suffix. | לְמוֹדִי | 1. c. sing. suffix. |
| לְמוֹדְכֶם | 2. m. | לְמוֹדְךָ | 2. m. |
| לְמוֹדְכֵן | 2. f. | לְמוֹדְךְּ | 2. f. |
| לְמוֹדְם | 3. m. | לְמוֹדוֹ | 3. m. |
| לְמוֹדֵן | 3. f. | לְמוֹדָהּ | 3. f. |

IMPERATIVE לְמוֹד “learn!”

| | | | |
|------------|-------------------|------------|---------------------|
| לְמוֹדְנוּ | 1. c. pl. suffix. | לְמוֹדְנִי | 1. c. sing. suffix. |
| לְמוֹדְם | 3. m. | לְמוֹדְהוּ | 3. m. |
| לְמוֹדֵן | 3. f. | לְמוֹדָהּ | 3. f. |

PARADIGM לָעַל WITH SUFFIXES.

| | | | |
|------------|-------------------|------------|---------------------|
| לְמוֹדְנוּ | 1. c. pl. suffix. | לְמוֹדְנִי | 1. c. sing. suffix. |
| לְמוֹדְכֶם | 2. m. | לְמוֹדְךָ | 2. m. |
| לְמוֹדְכֵן | 2. f. | לְמוֹדְךְּ | 2. f. |
| לְמוֹדְם | 3. m. | לְמוֹדוֹ | 3. m. |
| לְמוֹדֵן | 3. f. | לְמוֹדָהּ | 3. f. |

TABLE II.—VERB פ"ו QUIESCENT.

| | קל | נפעל | פעל | פעל | הפעיל | הפעל | התפעל |
|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Past Tense. | אָבּל | נִבֵּבּל | אָבּל | אָבּל | הִבֵּבּל | הִבֵּבּל | הִתְבֵּבּל |
| Part. Act. | אָבּל | | בֹּבֵבּל | בֹּבֵבּל | בֹּבֵבּל | בֹּבֵבּל | בִּתְבֵבּל |
| Part. Pass. | אָבּוּל | נִבֵּבּוּל | בֹּבֵבּוּל | בֹּבֵבּוּל | בֹּבֵבּוּל | בֹּבֵבּוּל | בִּתְבֵבּוּל |
| Future. | יֵאָבּל | יִבֵּבּל | יֵאָבּל | יֵאָבּל | יִבֵּבּל | יֵאָבּל | יִתְבֵּבּל |
| Fut. Apo. | | | | | יֵבֵבּל | יֵבֵבּל | |
| Infin. abs. | אָבּוּל | הִבֵּבּוּל | אָבּוּל | אָבּוּל | הִבֵּבּוּל | הִבֵּבּוּל | הִתְבֵּבּוּל |
| Infin. con. | אַבֵּבּל | הִבֵּבּוּל | אָבּוּל | אָבּוּל | הִבֵּבּוּל | הִבֵּבּוּל | הִתְבֵּבּוּל |
| Imperative. | אַבֵּבּל | הִבֵּבּוּל | אָבּוּל | אָבּוּל | הִבֵּבּוּל | הִבֵּבּוּל | הִתְבֵּבּוּל |
| Fut. optat. | אַבֵּבּוּל | | | | יֵבֵבּוּל | יֵבֵבּוּל | יִתְבֵּבּוּל |

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY
CALIFORNIA

TABLE III.—VERB נ"פ IMPERFECT (§ XI. 1).

PARADIGM קל.

| | PAST. | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Fem. | Com. | | Masc. |
| נְגַשָּׁה | | | נְגַשׁ 3. sing. |
| נְגַשָּׁתָּה | | | נְגַשָּׁתָּה 2. |
| | נְגַשְׁתִּי | | 1. |
| | נְגַשְׁתְּוּ | | 3. pl. |
| נְגַשְׁתֶּן | | נְגַשְׁתֶּם | 2. |
| | נְגַשְׁנוּ | | 1. |

PARTICIPLE ACTIVE (PROGRESSIVE PRESENT).

| | | | | | | |
|----------|---|-----------|-----------|---|-----------|----------|
| נֹגֶשֶׁת | { | אֲנִי | נֹגֶשׁ | { | אֲנִי | 1. sing. |
| | | אַתָּה | | | אַתָּה | 2. |
| | | הִיא | | | הוּא | 3. |
| נֹגֶשֶׁת | { | אֲנַחְנוּ | נֹגְשִׁים | { | אֲנַחְנוּ | 1. pl. |
| | | אַתֶּן | | | אַתֶּם | 2. |
| | | הֵן | | | הֵם | 3. |

PARTICIPLE PASSIVE REGULAR.

FUTURE.

| Fem. | Com. | Masc. | |
|-------------|--------|-----------|----------|
| | אֲנֵשׁ | | 1. sing. |
| תִּגְשִׁי | | תִּגְשׁ | 2. |
| תִּגְשִׁי | | יִגְשׁ | 3. |
| | נִגְשׁ | | 1. pl. |
| תִּגְשְׁנָה | | תִּגְשׁוּ | 2. |
| תִּגְשְׁנָה | | יִגְשׁוּ | 3. |

INFINITIVE.

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|--------------|--------------|----------|------|
| | | | | נָגַשׁ | abs. |
| מְנַשֵּׁת | , לְנַשֵּׁת | , כְּנַשֵּׁת | , בְּנַשֵּׁת | נִשְׁתַּ | con. |

IMPERATIVE.

| | | | |
|----------|--|--------|----------|
| Fem. | | Masc. | |
| נִשִּׁי | | נִשׂ | 2. sing. |
| נִשְׁנֵה | | נִשׂוּ | 2. pl. |

PARADIGM נִפְעַל.

PAST.

| | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------|
| Fem. | Com. | Masc. | |
| נִשְׁתָּה | | נִשַּׁשׁ | 3. sing. |
| נִשְׁתִּיתְּ | | נִשְׁתִּיתְּ | 2. |
| | נִשְׁתִּיתִי | | 1. |
| | נִשְׁתִּיתֶם | | 3. pl. |
| נִשְׁתִּיתִי | | נִשְׁתִּיתֶם | 2. |
| | נִשְׁתִּינוּ | | 1. |

PARTICIPLE PASSIVE.

| | | |
|--|--------------------------|------|
| | נִשְׁתָּ | |
| | נִשְׁתָּה , הַנִּשְׁתָּה | abs. |
| | etc. הַנִּשְׁתִּיתִי | con. |

The conjugation of the rest of Niphal is regular. Fut. יִנְשֵׂשׁ .
Piël and Pual like the regular verb.

PARADIGM הִפְעִיל.

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| Past Tense | הִגִּישׁ etc. | Future Apoc. | יִגִּישׁ etc. |
| Participle | מְגִישׁ etc. | Infinitive, abs. | הִגִּישׁ, con. הִגִּישׁ |
| Future simple | יִגִּישׁ etc. | Imperative | הִגִּישׁ etc. |
| Future optative | אֶגִּישָׁה etc. | | |

PARADIGM הַפְּעֵל.

| | | | |
|---|---------|--------------|---------|
| Past Tense | הִגֵּשׁ | Future Tense | יִגֵּשׁ |
| Participle | מִגֵּשׁ | Infinitive | הִגֵּשׁ |
| No Imperative. | | | |
| The Hithpael is conjugated like the regular verb. | | | |

Verbs פ"י are of three classes.

1. Where, when the first radical י is omitted, the second radical takes a daghesh. Of this class there are but four verbs, viz., יִצַּע to spread out, fut. יִצַּע; יִצַּק to pour, fut. יִצַּק; יִצַּר to form, fut. יִצַּר; and lastly יִצַּת to kindle, fut. יִצַּת.

2. Where the Verb is originally a פ"ו, in which case the first letter is either dropped or changed into ו in some of the paradigms.

3. Where the Verb is originally a פ"י, in which case the first letter י is retained throughout all tenses and paradigms.

TABLE IV.—VERB IMPERFECT פ"י (ORIGINALLY פ"ו).

PARADIGM קל.

| | PAST. | |
|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Fem. | Com. | Masc. |
| יִשְׁבֶּה | | יִשֵּׁב 3. sing |
| יִשְׁבְּהַ | | יִשְׁבְּהַ 2. |
| | יִשְׁבְּתִי | 1. |
| | יִשְׁבּוּ | 3. pl. |
| יִשְׁבְּתֶן | | יִשְׁבְּתֶם 2. |
| | יִשְׁבְּנוּ | 1. |

PARTICIPLE ACTIVE (PROGRESSIVE PRES.).

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|-----------|-----------|---|-----------|----------|
| יֹשֶׁבֶת | { | אֲנִי | יֹשֵׁב | { | אֲנִי | 1. sing. |
| | | אַתָּה | | | אַתָּה | 2. |
| | | הִיא | | | הוּא | 3. |
| יֹשְׁבוֹת | { | אֲנֹחֶנוּ | יֹשְׁבִים | { | אֲנֹחֶנוּ | 1. pl. |
| | | אַתָּן | | | אַתָּם | 2. |
| | | הֵן | | | הֵם | 3. |

PARTICIPLE PASSIVE יֹשֵׁב "seated,"

is conjugated like the Participle Active.

| | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------|
| | FUTURE. | | |
| Fem. | Com. | | Masc. |
| | אֲשֵׁב | | } 1. sing. |
| | optat. אֲשֻׁבָה | | |
| תִּשְׁבִּי | | תִּשָּׁב | |
| תִּשָּׁב | | יִשָּׁב | 3. |
| | גִּשְׁב | | } 1. pl. |
| | optat. גִּשְׁבָּה | | |
| תִּשְׁבְּנָה | | תִּשְׁבוּ | |
| | | opt. תִּשְׁבוּן | |
| תִּשְׁבְּנָה | | יִשְׁבוּ | } 3. |
| | | opt. יִשְׁבוּן | |

INFINITIVE.

| | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------|--------|------|
| | | | יֹשֵׁב | abs. |
| מִשְׁבֵּת , | לְשֵׁבֶת , | בְּשֵׁבֶת , | שֵׁבֶת | con. |

IMPERATIVE.

| | | |
|-----------|--|---------------|
| Fem. | | Masc. |
| שְׁבִי | | שֵׁב 2. sing. |
| שְׁבְּנָה | | שְׁבוּ 2. pl. |

PARADIGM נִפְעַל VERB פ"י (פ"ו. ORIG.).

| | | | |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| Past Tense | נִשְׁבָּה, נִשְׁבַּח etc. | Future Tense | יִשְׁבַּח etc. |
| Par. Pass. | נִשְׁבַּח, f. נִשְׁבַּחְתְּ etc. | Infinitive abs. and con. | הִשְׁבַּח |
| | Imperative, as Infinitive. | | |

PARADIGMS הִפְעִיל AND הִפְעִיל
are conjugated like the regular Verb.

PARADIGM הִפְעִיל.

| | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Past T. | הִשְׁבַּח, הִשְׁבַּחְתָּ etc. | Future Apocap. | יִשְׁבַּח etc. |
| Part. Act. | מִשְׁבַּח f. מִשְׁבַּחְתָּ | Infinitive abs. | הִשְׁבַּח con. |
| Future Tense | יִשְׁבַּח etc. | Imperat. | הִשְׁבַּח, הִשְׁבַּחְתָּ etc. |

PARADIGM הִפְעִיל.

| | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Past Tense | הִשְׁבַּח, הִשְׁבַּחְתָּ etc. | Fut. Tense | יִשְׁבַּח, יִשְׁבַּחְתָּ etc. |
| Part. Pas. | מִשְׁבַּח f. מִשְׁבַּחְתָּ etc. | Infinitive abs. and con. | הִשְׁבַּח etc. |
| No Imperative. | | | |

TABLE V.—VERB PROPER יָנַק, פ"י "to suck."

| | PAST. | | |
|------------|------------|------------|----------------|
| Fem. | Com. | | Masc. |
| יָנַקְתָּ | | | יָנַק 3. sing. |
| יָנַקְתְּ | | | יָנַקְתָּ 2. |
| | יָנַקְתִּי | | 1. |
| | יָנַקְתְּ | | 3. pl. |
| יָנַקְתֶּן | | יָנַקְתֶּם | 2. |
| | יָנַקְנוּ | | 1. |

PARTICIPLE ACTIVE.

PRESENT.

| Fem. | | Masc. |
|----------|------------------------------|--|
| יִנְקֶת | { אָנְכִי אֶתְּ הִיא | יִנְקַת { אָנְכִי 1. sing. אֶתְּ 2. הִיא 3. |
| יִנְקוֹת | { אֲנַחְנוּ אַתֶּן הֵן | יִנְקִים { אֲנַחְנוּ 1. pl. אַתֶּם 2. הֵם 3. |

PARTICIPLE PASSIVE יְנוּקָה, f. יְנוּקָה

is conjugated like Participle Passive.

FUTURE.

| Fem. | Com. | Masc. |
|--------------|----------|--------------------|
| תִּינְקִי | אִינְקַת | תִּינְקַת 1. sing. |
| תִּינְקִי | | יִינְקַת 2. |
| תִּינְקֶנָּה | נִינְקַת | יִינְקֶנָּה 3. |
| תִּינְקֶנָּה | | יִינְקוּ 1. pl. |
| | | תִּינְקוּ 2. |
| | | יִנְקוּ 3. |

INFINITIVE MOOD.

| | | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| מִינְקַת , | לִינְקַת , | בִּינְקַת , | בִּינְקַת , | יְנוּקָה abs. |
| | | | | יְנוּקָה con. |

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

| Fem. | Masc. |
|-------------|----------|
| יְנִיקִי | יְנִיק |
| יְנִיקֶנָּה | יְנִיקוּ |

PARADIGM הַפְּעִיל .

| | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Past Tense | הִינִיָּקָה, הִינִיָּק etc. | Future Apoc. | יִינֶק, יִינֶק etc. |
| Part. Act. | מִינִיקָת f. מִינִיק etc. | Imp. Mood | הִינֶק, הִינֶק etc. |
| Simple Fut. | יִינֶק, יִינֶק etc. | Infinitive Mood | הִינֶק etc. |

TABLE VI.—VERB קוּם, ע״ו “to stand.”

PAST.

| קל | נִפְעַל | פְּעַל | פְּעִיל | |
|------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| קָם | נָקוּם | קוּמָם | קוּמָם | 3. m. sing. |
| קָמָה | נָקוּמָה | קוּמָמָה | | 3. f. |
| קָמַתְּ | נָקוּמוֹת | קוּמָמְתְּ | All the rest like in פְּעִיל | 2. m. |
| קָמַתְּ | נָקוּמוֹת | קוּמָמַתְּ | | 2. f. |
| קָמַתִּי | נָקוּמוֹתִי | קוּמָמַתִּי | | 1. c. |
| קָמוּ | נָקוּמוּ | קוּמָמוּ | | 3. c. pl. |
| קָמַתֶּם | נָקוּמוֹתֶם | קוּמָמַתֶּם | | 2. m. |
| קָמַתְּוּ | נָקוּמוֹתְוּ | קוּמָמַתְּוּ | | 2. f. |
| קָמְנוּ | נָקוּמוֹנּוּ | קוּמָמוֹנּוּ | | 1. c. |
| con. abs. | | | | |
| קוּם, קוּם | הִקוּם | קוּמָם | קוּמָם | Infinitive. |
| | | | | |
| קוּם | הִקוּם | קוּמָם | No Imperative. | Imperat. |
| קוּמִי | הִקוּמִי | קוּמָמִי | | |
| קוּמוּ | הִקוּמוּ | קוּמָמוּ | | |
| קָמְנָה | הִקָּמְנָה | קוּמָמְנָה | | |

FUTURE.

| Kal. | Niphal. | Piel. | Pual. | |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| יִקוּם | יִקוּם | יִקוּמִם | יִקוּמִם | 3. m. sing. |
| תִּקְוִים | תִּקְוִים | תִּקְוִיִּם | תִּקְוִיִּם | 3. f. |
| תִּקְוִים | תִּקְוִים | תִּקְוִיִּם | תִּקְוִיִּם | 2. m. |
| תִּקְוִימִי | תִּקְוִימִי | תִּקְוִימִי | תִּקְוִימִי | 2. f. |
| אִקְוִים | אִקְוִים | אִקְוִיִּם | אִקְוִיִּם | 1. c. |
| יִקְוִמוּ | יִקְוִמוּ | יִקְוִמוּ | יִקְוִמוּ | 3. m. pl. |
| תִּקְוִימְנָה | תִּקְוִימְנָה | תִּקְוִימְנָה | תִּקְוִימְנָה | 3. f. |
| תִּקְוִמוּ | תִּקְוִמוּ | תִּקְוִימִם | תִּקְוִימִם | 2. m. |
| תִּקְוִימְנָה | תִּקְוִימְנָה | תִּקְוִימְנָה | תִּקְוִימְנָה | 2. f. |
| נִקְוִים | נִקְוִים | נִקְוִיִּם | נִקְוִיִּם | 1. c. |
| Act. Pass. | | | | |
| קוּם, קָם | נִקְוִים | מְקוּיִם | מְקוּיִם | Participle |
| Hiphil. | Hophal. | Hiphil. | Hophal. | |
| הִקְוִים | הוֹקְוִים | הִקְוִימוּתִי | הוֹקְוִימוּתִי | Past T. |
| הִקְוִימָה | הוֹקְוִימָה | הִקְוִימוּ | הוֹקְוִימוּ | |
| הִקְוִימוּתְךָ | הוֹקְוִימוּתְךָ | הִקְוִימוּתְם | הוֹקְוִימוּתְם | |
| הִקְוִימוּתְךָ | הוֹקְוִימוּתְךָ | } | } | |
| הִקְוִימוּתְךָ | הוֹקְוִימוּתְךָ | הִקְוִימוּנוּ | הוֹקְוִימוּנוּ | |

N B.—The Hithpaël הִתְפַּעֵל of verbs ע"ו are regularly formed by the syllable הִת prefixed to the Paradigm Piel, פִּעֵל, e. g., קוּמִים, הִתְקוּמִים, עוֹרֵר, הִתְעוֹרֵר, etc.

TABLE VII.

VERB DOUBLE AYIN סָבַב, ע"ע "to surround"

| Kal. | | Niphal. | Piel. | Pual. | | |
|--------|--------|--|--|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 2. | 1. | סָבַב Regular, following No. 2 of Kal | סִבַּב Regularly following verb ע"ע | סֻבַּב Regularly like verb ע"ע | 3. m. sing. | |
| סָבַב, | סִבַּב | | | | סֻבַּב | 3. f. |
| סָבַח, | סִבַּח | | | | | 2. m. |
| סָבַח, | סִבַּח | | | | | 2. f. |
| סָבַח, | סִבַּח | | | | | 1. c. |
| סָבַח, | סִבַּח | | | | | 3. c. pl. |
| סָבַח, | סִבַּח | | | | | 2. m. |
| סָבַח, | סִבַּח | | | | | 2. f. |
| סָבַח, | סִבַּח | | | | | 1. c. |

INFINITIVE.

| Kal. | | Niphal. | Piel. | Pual. | |
|-----------|-------|---------|--------|--------|--|
| absolute | סָבַב | סִבַּב | סִבַּב | סֻבַּב | |
| construct | סָבַב | סִבַּב | | | |

IMPERATIVE.

| | | | | |
|-------|--------|--------|-------------|-------------|
| סָבַב | סִבַּב | סִבַּב | Is wanting. | 2. m. sing. |
| סָבַב | סִבַּב | סִבַּב | | 2. f. |
| סָבַב | סִבַּב | סִבַּב | | 2. m. pl. |
| סָבַב | סִבַּב | סִבַּב | | 2. f. |

FUTURE.

| | | | | | |
|-------------|-------|------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| יָסַב, | יָסַב | יָסַב | etc. יָסַב | etc. יָסַב | 3. m. sing. |
| יָסַב, | יָסַב | יָסַב | like verb ע"ע | like verb ע"ע | 3. f. |
| יָסַב, | יָסַב | יָסַב | | | 2. m. |
| יָסַב, | יָסַב | יָסַב | | | 2. f. |
| etc. יָסַב, | יָסַב | etc. יָסַב | | | 1. c. |

PARTICIPLE.

| Kal. | Niphal. | Piel. | Pual. | |
|----------------|---------|----------|----------|---------------------|
| סָבַב סָבֹב | נָסַב | מְסוֹבֵב | מְסוֹבָב | active. passive. |

| Hiphil. | Hophal. | Hithpael. | |
|----------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| הִסִּב | הוֹסֵב | הִסְתַּוֵּב | past. |
| הִסֵּב | הוֹסֵב | הִסְתַּוֵּב | infinitive. |
| הִסֵּב | wanting | הִסְתַּוֵּב | imperat. |
| יִסֵּב, יִסֵּב | יִסֵּב, יִסֵּב | יִסְתַּוֵּב | future. |
| מִסֵּב | מוֹסֵב | מִסְתַּוֵּב | partic. |



TABLE VIII.—VERB *לָּמַד*, *לָּמַדָּה* "he found."

| Kal. | Niphal. | Piel. | Pual. | Persons. |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| <i>לָּמַד</i> | <i>לָּמַדָּה</i> | <i>לָּמַד</i> | <i>לָּמַדָּה</i> | 3. m. sing. |
| <i>לָּמַדְתָּ</i> | <i>לָּמַדְתָּ</i> | <i>לָּמַדְתָּ</i> | <i>לָּמַדְתָּ</i> | 3. f. |
| <i>לָּמַדְתָּ</i> | <i>לָּמַדְתָּ</i> | <i>לָּמַדְתָּ</i> | <i>לָּמַדְתָּ</i> | 2. m. |
| <i>לָּמַדְתְּ</i> | <i>לָּמַדְתְּ</i> | <i>לָּמַדְתְּ</i> | <i>לָּמַדְתְּ</i> | 2. f. |
| <i>לָּמַדְתִּי</i> | <i>לָּמַדְתִּי</i> | <i>לָּמַדְתִּי</i> | <i>לָּמַדְתִּי</i> | 1. c. |
| <i>לָּמַדְתֶּם</i> | <i>לָּמַדְתֶּם</i> | <i>לָּמַדְתֶּם</i> | <i>לָּמַדְתֶּם</i> | 3. c. pl. |
| <i>לָּמַדְתֶּן</i> | <i>לָּמַדְתֶּן</i> | <i>לָּמַדְתֶּן</i> | <i>לָּמַדְתֶּן</i> | 2. m. |
| <i>לָּמַדְתֶּן</i> | <i>לָּמַדְתֶּן</i> | <i>לָּמַדְתֶּן</i> | <i>לָּמַדְתֶּן</i> | 2. f. |
| <i>לָּמַדְתֶּנּוּ</i> | <i>לָּמַדְתֶּנּוּ</i> | <i>לָּמַדְתֶּנּוּ</i> | <i>לָּמַדְתֶּנּוּ</i> | 1. c. |
| <i>לָּמַדְתִּי</i> <i>לָּמַדְתֶּם</i> | <i>לָּמַדְתִּי</i> <i>לָּמַדְתֶּם</i> | <i>לָּמַדְתִּי</i> <i>לָּמַדְתֶּם</i> | wanting. | absolute. construct. |
| <i>לָּמַדְתִּי</i> <i>לָּמַדְתֶּם</i> | <i>לָּמַדְתִּי</i> <i>לָּמַדְתֶּם</i> | <i>לָּמַדְתִּי</i> <i>לָּמַדְתֶּם</i> | wanting. | 2. m. sing. 2. f. 2. m. pl. 2. f. |
| <i>לָּמַדְתִּי</i> <i>לָּמַדְתֶּם</i> | <i>לָּמַדְתִּי</i> <i>לָּמַדְתֶּם</i> | <i>לָּמַדְתִּי</i> <i>לָּמַדְתֶּם</i> | <i>לָּמַדְתִּי</i> <i>לָּמַדְתֶּם</i> | Future. |
| <i>לָּמַדְתִּי</i> <i>לָּמַדְתֶּם</i> | <i>לָּמַדְתִּי</i> <i>לָּמַדְתֶּם</i> | <i>לָּמַדְתִּי</i> <i>לָּמַדְתֶּם</i> | <i>לָּמַדְתִּי</i> <i>לָּמַדְתֶּם</i> | active. passive. |

Past Tense.

Infinit.

Imperative.

Partic.

VERB מָצָא, מָצְאָה "he found" (Continued).

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF
CALIFORNIA

| Hiphil. | Hophal. | Hithpael. | Persons. |
|--|-----------------------------|---|---|
| <p>הִמְצִיאַ הִמְצִיאוּ הִמְצִיאתִי הִמְצִיאתֶם הִמְצִיאתֶיךָ etc.</p> | <p>הִמְצָא etc.</p> | <p>הִתְמַצֵּא הִתְמַצְאוּ הִתְמַצֵּאתִי הִתְמַצְאתֶם הִתְמַצְאתֶיךָ הִתְמַצְאוּ הִתְמַצְאתֶם הִתְמַצְאתֶיךָ הִתְמַצְאוּ</p> | <p>3. m. sing. 3. f. 2. m. 2. f. 1. c. 3. c. pl. 2. m. 2. f. 1. c.</p> <p>Past Tense.</p> |
| <p>הִמְצִיאַ הִמְצִיאוּ</p> | <p>wanting. הִמְצָא</p> | <p>wanting. הִתְמַצְאוּ</p> | <p>absol. const.</p> <p>Infinit.</p> |
| <p>הִמְצִיאַ etc.</p> | <p>wanting.</p> | <p>הִתְמַצְאוּ etc.</p> | <p>2. m. sing. 2. f. 2. m. pl. 2. f.</p> <p>Imperat.</p> |
| <p>יִמְצְאוּ יִמְצְאוּ apoc.</p> | <p>יִמְצָא etc.</p> | <p>יִתְמַצְאוּ etc.</p> | <p>Future.</p> |
| <p>מִמְצֵא</p> | <p>מִמְצָא</p> | <p>מִתְמַצְא</p> | <p>act. pass.</p> <p>Partic.</p> |

TABLE IX.—VERB גָּלָה, לָּה "to reveal."

| Kal. | Niphal. | Piel. | Pual. | Persons. | |
|--|--|----------------------------|--------------|---|-------------|
| גָּלָה גָּלַתְּ גָּלַתְּ גָּלַתְּ גָּלַתְּ גָּלַתְּ גָּלַתְּ גָּלַתְּ גָּלַתְּ גָּלַתְּ | נִגְלָה נִגְלַתְּ נִגְלַתְּ נִגְלַתְּ נִגְלַתְּ נִגְלַתְּ נִגְלַתְּ נִגְלַתְּ נִגְלַתְּ נִגְלַתְּ | etc. גָּלָה | etc. גָּלָה | 3. m. sing. 3. f. 2. m. 2. f. 1. c. 3. c. pl. 2. m. 2. f. 1. c. | Past Tense. |
| גָּלָה גָּלַתְּ | נִגְלָה הִגְלַתְּ | גָּלָה, גָּלָה גָּלַתְּ | גָּלַתְּ | abs. con. | Infinit. |
| etc. גָּלָה | etc. הִגְלָה | etc גָּלָה | wanting. | Imperat. | |
| etc. יִגְלָה | etc. יִגְלָה | etc. יִגְלָה | etc. יִגְלָה | Future. | |
| etc. יִגַּל | etc. יִגַּל | etc. יִגַּל | | Fut. apoc. | |
| גָּלָה גָּלַתְּ | נִגְלָה | מִגְלָה | מִגְלָה | act. pass. | Partic. |

VERB גָּלָה, לָּה "to reveal" (Continued).

| Hiphil. | Hophal. | Hithpael. | Persons. |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|--|
| etc. הִגְלָה | etc. הִגְלָה | etc. הִתְגַּלָּה | 3. m. sing. 3. f. 2. m. 2. f. 1. c. 3. c. pl. 2. m. 2. f. 1. c. Past Tense. |
| הִגְלָה הִגְלוּת | הִגְלָה הִגְלוּת | הִתְגַּלּוּת | absol. const. Infinit. |
| etc. יִגְלֶה | etc. יִגְלֶה | etc. יִתְגַּלֶּה | Future. |
| etc. יִגְלֵ | | etc. יִתְגַּלֵּ | Fut. apoc. |
| etc. הִגְלָה | wanting. | etc. הִתְגַּלָּה | Imperat. |
| מִגְלָה | מִגְלָה | מִתְגַּלָּה | act. pass. Partic. |

TABLE X.—SUBSTANTIVE VERB *To be.*

| NIFAL. | | KAL. | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | FUTURE | PRETERIT. |
| הִשָּׁנוּ he is | נְהַיְהֶה 3. m. sing. | יִהְיֶה 3. m. sing. | הָיָה 3. m. sing. |
| הִשָּׁנָה she is | נְהַיְהֶה 3. fem. | תִּהְיֶה 3. fem. | הָיְתָה 3. fem. |
| הִשָּׁנָה thou art, m. | נְהַיְהֶה 2. m. | תִּהְיֶה 2. m. | הָיִיתָ 2. m. |
| הִשָּׁנָה thou art, fem. | נְהַיְהֶה 2. fem. | תִּהְיֶה 2. fem. | הָיִיתָ 2. fem. |
| הִשָּׁנָה I am. | נְהַיְהֶה 1. com. | יִהְיֶה 1. com. | הָיִיתָ 1. com. |
| הִשָּׁנָה they are, m. | נְהַיְהֶה 3. com. pl. | יִהְיֶה 3. m. pl. | הָיוּ 3. com. pl. |
| הִשָּׁנָה they are, fem. | נְהַיְהֶה 2. m. | תִּהְיֶה 3. fem. | הָיוּ 2. m. |
| הִשָּׁנָה you are, m. | נְהַיְהֶה 2. fem. | תִּהְיֶה 2. m. | הָיִיתָ 2. fem. |
| הִשָּׁנָה you are, fem. | נְהַיְהֶה 1. com. | תִּהְיֶה 2. fem. | הָיוּ 1. com. |
| הִשָּׁנָה we are. | | נְהַיְהֶה 1. com. | |

Participle.

בְּהוֹלֵךְ

יֵשׁ לִי I have (there
is to me.)

יֵשׁ לְךָ thou hast, m.

יֵשׁ לְךָ thou hast, fem.

יֵשׁ לוֹ he has

יֵשׁ לָהּ she has

יֵשׁ לָנוּ we have

יֵשׁ לָכֶם you have, m.

יֵשׁ לָכֶן you have, fem.

יֵשׁ לָהֶם they have, m.

יֵשׁ לָהֶן they have, f.

[יֵשׁ לִי I had, liter.

it became to me.]

Fut. apoc.

יִהְיֶה 3. m. sing.

יִהְיֶה 3. fem.

יִהְיֶה 2. m.

יִהְיֶה 2. fem.

יִהְיֶה 1. com.

in plur. only

יִהְיֶה 1. com.

Participle

הוֹלֵךְ

Infinitive.

הוֹלֵךְ, הוֹלֵךְ

הוֹלֵךְ const.

בְּהוֹלֵךְ

בְּהוֹלֵךְ

לְהוֹלֵךְ

מְהוֹלֵךְ

Imperative.

הוֹלֵךְ, הוֹלֵךְ 2. m. sing.

הוֹלֵךְ, הוֹלֵךְ 2. fem.

הוֹלְכוּ 2. m. pl.

הוֹלְכוּ 2. fem.

with ׀ convers. הוֹלְכוּ

in paus. הוֹלְכוּ

TABLE XI.—VERB IRREGULAR הִלֵּךְ to go.

| HIFFL. | | PIEL. | | | KAL. | | | | |
|--------|-----------|-----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------------|--|
| fem. | עור. | m. pret. | fem. | com. | m. pret. | fem. | com. | m. pret. | |
| | הוֹלִיכָה | הוֹלִיךְ | הִלְכָה | הִלְכָה | הִלְכָה | הִלְכָה | הִלְכָה | הִלְכָה 3. sing. | |
| | הוֹלְכֹת | הוֹלְכֵם | הִלְכֹת | הִלְכֹת | הִלְכֹת | הִלְכֹת | הִלְכֹת | 2. | |
| | הוֹלְכוֹת | הוֹלְכוֹת | הִלְכוֹת | הִלְכוֹת | הִלְכוֹת | הִלְכוֹת | הִלְכוֹת | 1. | |
| | הוֹלְכוֹת | הוֹלְכוֹת | הִלְכוֹת | הִלְכוֹת | הִלְכוֹת | הִלְכוֹת | הִלְכוֹת | 3. pl. | |
| | הוֹלְכוֹת | הוֹלְכוֹת | הִלְכוֹת | הִלְכוֹת | הִלְכוֹת | הִלְכוֹת | הִלְכוֹת | 2. | |
| | הוֹלְכוֹת | הוֹלְכוֹת | הִלְכוֹת | הִלְכוֹת | הִלְכוֹת | הִלְכוֹת | הִלְכוֹת | 1. | |
| | | const. | | | const. | | | abs. infn. | |
| | | הִלְכוֹת | | | הִלְכוֹת | | | הִלְכוֹת | |
| | | with suffix like Kal. | | | | | | | |
| | | הִלְכוֹת | | | הִלְכוֹת | | | הִלְכוֹת | |
| | | הִלְכוֹת | | | הִלְכוֹת | | | הִלְכוֹת | |
| | | imper. | | | imper. | | | imper. | |
| | | הִלְכוֹת | | | הִלְכוֹת | | | הִלְכוֹת | |
| | | הִלְכוֹת | | | הִלְכוֹת | | | הִלְכוֹת | |

FUTURE.*

יוליק [יוליק] תוליק [תוליק]
 תוליק [תוליק] תוליק [תוליק]
 אוליק [אוליק]
 יוליקו [יוליקו] תוליקנה
 תוליקו [תוליקו] תוליקנה
 תוליק [תוליק]

PARTICIPLE ACTIVE.

אנכי { מוליקה
 את { מוליקה
 היא { מוליקה
 אנחנו { מוליקנו
 אתם { מוליקנו
 הם { מוליקנו

Hithpael regular. Pret. **התהלק**.
 Fut. **תהלק**, Participle **תהלק**.

* Those in brackets [] are futu e apocasp.

FUTURE.

תהלק יהלק
 תהלקי תהלקי
 אהלק
 תהלקו יהלקו
 תהלקו תהלקו
 תהלקי תהלקי

PARTICIPLE ACTIVE.

אנכי { תהלק
 את { תהלק
 היא { תהלק
 אנחנו { תהלקנו
 אתם { תהלקנו
 הם { תהלקנו

The meaning of Piel is the same as in Kal; it is only used in poetry.

FUTURE.

תהלק יהלק 3. sing.
 תהלקי תהלקי 2.
 אהלק 1. pl.
 תהלקו יהלקו 3.
 תהלקו תהלקו 2.
 תהלקי תהלקי 1.

PARTICIPLE ACTIVE.

אנכי { תהלק
 את { תהלק
 היא { תהלק
 אנחנו { תהלקנו
 אתם { תהלקנו
 הם { תהלקנו

Of Nifal is only found 1. c. pret. of which the rest can be formed.

TABLE XII.—IRREGULAR VERB לקח to take.

| PUAL. | NIFAL. | KAL. |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| <p>PRETERIT.</p> | <p>PRETERIT.</p> | <p>PRETERIT.</p> |
| <p>fem.</p> | <p>fem.</p> | <p>fem.</p> |
| <p>לקחה</p> | <p>לקחה</p> | <p>לקחה</p> |
| <p>לקחתה</p> | <p>לקחתה</p> | <p>לקחתה</p> |
| <p>לקחה</p> | <p>לקחה</p> | <p>לקחה</p> |
| <p>לקחה</p> | <p>לקחה</p> | <p>לקחה</p> |
| <p>לקחה</p> | <p>לקחה</p> | <p>לקחה</p> |
| <p>לקחה</p> | <p>לקחה</p> | <p>לקחה</p> |
| <p>לקחה</p> | <p>לקחה</p> | <p>לקחה</p> |
| <p>לקחה</p> | <p>לקחה</p> | <p>לקחה</p> |
| <p>לקחה</p> | <p>לקחה</p> | <p>לקחה</p> |
| <p>לקחה</p> | <p>לקחה</p> | <p>לקחה</p> |
| <p>לקחה</p> | <p>לקחה</p> | <p>לקחה</p> |
| <p>לקחה</p> | <p>לקחה</p> | <p>לקחה</p> |
| <p>לקחה</p> | <p>לקחה</p> | <p>לקחה</p> |
| <p>לקחה</p> | <p>לקחה</p> | <p>לקחה</p> |
| <p>לקחה</p> | <p>לקחה</p> | <p>לקחה</p> |
| <p>לקחה</p> | <p>לקחה</p> | <p>לקחה</p> |

FUTURE.

Is formed from Hofal.

תִּקְחָה
תִּקְחֶיךָ
תִּקְחֶנּוּ

אֶצְקֶה

תִּצְקֶנּוּ
תִּצְקֶנּוּ
תִּצְקֶנּוּ

נִצְקֶה

PARTICIPLE PUAL.

תִּקְחָה } אֶצְקֶה
תִּקְחֶיךָ } אֶצְקֶה
תִּקְחֶנּוּ } אֶצְקֶה

תִּצְקֶנּוּ } אֶצְקֶה
תִּצְקֶנּוּ } אֶצְקֶה
תִּצְקֶנּוּ } אֶצְקֶה

Hithpael תִּצְקֶנּוּ, Future תִּצְקֶנּוּ

Participle תִּצְקֶנּוּ, a fire taking hold of itself.

FUTURE.

תִּצְקֶה
תִּצְקֶה
תִּצְקֶה

תִּצְקֶה
תִּצְקֶה
תִּצְקֶה

אֶצְקֶה

תִּצְקֶנּוּ
תִּצְקֶנּוּ
תִּצְקֶנּוּ

נִצְקֶה

PARTICIPLE ACTIVE.

תִּצְקֶה } אֶצְקֶה
תִּצְקֶה } אֶצְקֶה
תִּצְקֶה } אֶצְקֶה

תִּצְקֶנּוּ } אֶצְקֶה
תִּצְקֶנּוּ } אֶצְקֶה
תִּצְקֶנּוּ } אֶצְקֶה

FUTURE.

תִּקְחָה
תִּקְחֶיךָ
תִּקְחֶנּוּ

תִּקְחָה
תִּקְחֶיךָ
תִּקְחֶנּוּ

אֶצְקֶה

תִּצְקֶנּוּ
תִּצְקֶנּוּ
תִּצְקֶנּוּ

נִצְקֶה

PARTICIPLE ACTIVE.

תִּקְחָה } אֶצְקֶה
תִּקְחֶיךָ } אֶצְקֶה
תִּקְחֶנּוּ } אֶצְקֶה

תִּצְקֶנּוּ } אֶצְקֶה
תִּצְקֶנּוּ } אֶצְקֶה
תִּצְקֶנּוּ } אֶצְקֶה

PARTICIPLE PASSIVE.

תִּקְחָה } אֶצְקֶה
תִּקְחֶיךָ } אֶצְקֶה
תִּקְחֶנּוּ } אֶצְקֶה

תִּצְקֶנּוּ } אֶצְקֶה
תִּצְקֶנּוּ } אֶצְקֶה
תִּצְקֶנּוּ } אֶצְקֶה

FUTURE.

| | | | | | |
|------|----------|------|----------|------|---------|
| fem. | תִּצְאֵי | com. | תִּצְאוּ | mas. | יֵצְאוּ |
| | תִּצְאֵי | | תִּצְאוּ | | יֵצְאוּ |
| | | | | | יֵצְאוּ |
| | | | | | יֵצְאוּ |
| | | | | | יֵצְאוּ |

PARTICIPLE ACTIVE.

| | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| יֹצְאֵי | יֹצְאֵי | יֹצְאֵי | יֹצְאֵי |
| יֹצְאֵי | יֹצְאֵי | יֹצְאֵי | יֹצְאֵי |
| יֹצְאֵי | יֹצְאֵי | יֹצְאֵי | יֹצְאֵי |
| יֹצְאֵי | יֹצְאֵי | יֹצְאֵי | יֹצְאֵי |
| יֹצְאֵי | יֹצְאֵי | יֹצְאֵי | יֹצְאֵי |

Being an intransitive verb, it has no participle passive.

Future יִצְטַף.

Participle הִצְטַף

Piel and Pual are not used.

HIFIL.

| | |
|---------------|---------|
| Pret. | הִצְטַף |
| Infin. absol. | הִצְטַף |
| " construct. | הִצְטַף |

Future יִצְטַף, apoc. יֵט

Participle הִצְטַף, turning aside.

FUTURE.*

| | | | | | |
|------|----------|------|------------|------|-----------|
| fem. | תִּצְטַף | com. | תִּצְטַפוּ | mas. | יִצְטַפוּ |
| | תִּצְטַף | | תִּצְטַפוּ | | יִצְטַפוּ |
| | | | | | יִצְטַפוּ |
| | | | | | יִצְטַפוּ |
| | | | | | יִצְטַפוּ |

PARTICIPLE ACTIVE.

| | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| נֹצְטַף | נֹצְטַף | נֹצְטַף | נֹצְטַף |
| נֹצְטַף | נֹצְטַף | נֹצְטַף | נֹצְטַף |
| נֹצְטַף | נֹצְטַף | נֹצְטַף | נֹצְטַף |
| נֹצְטַף | נֹצְטַף | נֹצְטַף | נֹצְטַף |
| נֹצְטַף | נֹצְטַף | נֹצְטַף | נֹצְטַף |

* Those in brackets [] are future apocap.

TABLE XIV.—VERB פ"י and ל"ה.

VERB פ"י and ל"ה.

| HIFIL. | | KAL. | | HIFIL. | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|----------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| PRETERIT. | | PRETERIT. | | PRETERIT. | |
| fem. | mas. | fem. | mas. | fem. | mas. |
| הוֹרְתָה | הוֹרָה | יִרְתָּה | יָרָה | הוֹצִיאָה | הוֹצִיאַ 3. sing. |
| הוֹרִית | הוֹרִית | יִרִית | יָרִית | הוֹצִיאָת | 2. |
| הוֹרִיתִי | הוֹרִיתִי | יִרִיתִי | יָרִיתִי | הוֹצִיאָתִי | 1. |
| הוֹרוּ | הוֹרוּ | יָרוּ | יָרוּ | הוֹצִיאוּ | 3. pl. |
| הוֹרִיתֶם | הוֹרִיתֶם | יִרִיתֶם | יָרִיתֶם | הוֹצִיאָתֶם | 2. |
| הוֹרִינוּ | הוֹרִינוּ | יִרִינוּ | יָרִינוּ | הוֹצִיאָנוּ | 1. |
| INFINITIVE. | | INFINITIVE. | | INFINITIVE. | |
| הוֹרוֹת , פְּהוֹרוֹת , פְּהוֹרוֹת , | | יִרוֹת , פִּירוֹת , פִּירוֹת , | | הוֹצִיאַ 3. sing. absol. | |
| לְהוֹרוֹת , פְּהוֹרוֹת | | יִרוֹת , פִּירוֹת , פִּירוֹת , | | לְהוֹצִיאַ , פְּהוֹצִיאַ , | |
| | | פִּירוֹת | | פְּהוֹצִיאַ | |
| IMPERATIVE. | | IMPERATIVE | | IMPERATIVE. | |
| הוֹרִי | הוֹרִי | יָרֵה | יָרֵה | הוֹצִיאִי | הוֹצִיאִי |
| הוֹרִינֵה | הוֹרִינֵה | יָרֵהוּ | יָרֵהוּ | הוֹצִיאֵה | הוֹצִיאֵה |

FUTURE.

יִזְרֶה [יזר] תִּזְרֶה [תזר]
 תִּזְרֶה [תזר] תִּזְרֶה [תזר]
 אִזְרֶה [אזר]

יִזְרוּ תִזְרִינָה
 תִזְרוּ תִזְרִינָה
 גִזְרוּ תִזְרִינָה

PARTICIPLE ACTIVE.

מִזְרֶה מִזְרֶה
 מִזְרֶה מִזְרֶה

Of NIFAL there is found only the Future, יִזְרֶה (Ex. xix. 13.)

Those in brackets [] are the Future Apocap.

FUTURE.

תִּזְרֶה תִזְרֶה
 תִזְרֶה תִזְרֶה
 אִזְרֶה

תִזְרִינָה תִזְרוּ
 תִזְרוּ תִזְרוּ
 גִזְרוּ תִזְרוּ

PARTICIPLE ACTIVE.

מִזְרֶה יִזְרֶה אִזְרֶה
 etc. מִזְרֶה יִזְרֶה אִזְרֶה
 etc. אִזְרֶה יִזְרֶה אִזְרֶה

PARTICIPLE PASSIVE.

יִזְרֶה יִזְרֶה יִזְרֶה
 etc. יִזְרֶה יִזְרֶה יִזְרֶה
 etc. יִזְרֶה יִזְרֶה יִזְרֶה

FUTURE.

יִזְרֶה 3. s.
 תִזְרֶה [תזר] 2.
 אִזְרֶה 1.

תִזְרִינָה 3. pl.
 תִזְרוּ 2.
 גִזְרוּ 1.

PARTICIPLE ACTIVE.

מִזְרֶה 1. אִזְרֶה
 2. אִזְרֶה
 3. אִזְרֶה

יִזְרֶה 1. אִזְרֶה
 2. אִזְרֶה
 3. אִזְרֶה

HOFAL.

יִזְרֶה Future
 מִזְרֶה Participle

TABLE XV.—VERB פ"נ and נ"ל.

| PUAL. | PARTICIPLE ACTIVE. | KAL. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------|-------|----|--------|----------|----|------|------|----|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|--------|
| Not to be found. | fem. mas. | PRETERIT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HIFIL. | fem. mas. | com. mas. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pret. הַשִּׂיאָה, to bear punishment of his sin. | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>נוֹשְׂאָה</td> <td>אֲנִי</td> <td>1.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>אָתָּה</td> <td>נִשְׂאָה</td> <td>2.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>הִיא</td> <td>הִיא</td> <td>3.</td> </tr> </table> | נוֹשְׂאָה | אֲנִי | 1. | אָתָּה | נִשְׂאָה | 2. | הִיא | הִיא | 3. | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>נִשְׂאָה</td> <td>נִשְׂאָה</td> <td>3. sing.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>נִשְׂאָה</td> <td>נִשְׂאָה</td> <td>2.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>נִשְׂאָה</td> <td>נִשְׂאָה</td> <td>1.</td> </tr> </table> | נִשְׂאָה | נִשְׂאָה | 3. sing. | נִשְׂאָה | נִשְׂאָה | 2. | נִשְׂאָה | נִשְׂאָה | 1. | | | |
| נוֹשְׂאָה | אֲנִי | 1. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| אָתָּה | נִשְׂאָה | 2. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| הִיא | הִיא | 3. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| נִשְׂאָה | נִשְׂאָה | 3. sing. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| נִשְׂאָה | נִשְׂאָה | 2. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| נִשְׂאָה | נִשְׂאָה | 1. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HITHPAEL. | fem. mas. | 3. pl. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pret. הִתְנַשְּׂיָה and הִתְנַשְּׂיָה. | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>נִשְׂאָה</td> <td>אֲנִי</td> <td>1.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>אָתָּה</td> <td>נִשְׂאָה</td> <td>2.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>הִיא</td> <td>הִיא</td> <td>3.</td> </tr> </table> | נִשְׂאָה | אֲנִי | 1. | אָתָּה | נִשְׂאָה | 2. | הִיא | הִיא | 3. | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>נִשְׂאָה</td> <td>נִשְׂאָה</td> <td>3. pl.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>נִשְׂאָה</td> <td>נִשְׂאָה</td> <td>2.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>נִשְׂאָה</td> <td>נִשְׂאָה</td> <td>1.</td> </tr> </table> | נִשְׂאָה | נִשְׂאָה | 3. pl. | נִשְׂאָה | נִשְׂאָה | 2. | נִשְׂאָה | נִשְׂאָה | 1. | | | |
| נִשְׂאָה | אֲנִי | 1. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| אָתָּה | נִשְׂאָה | 2. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| הִיא | הִיא | 3. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| נִשְׂאָה | נִשְׂאָה | 3. pl. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| נִשְׂאָה | נִשְׂאָה | 2. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| נִשְׂאָה | נִשְׂאָה | 1. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All the rest of the Verb is regular. | PARTICIPLE PASSIVE. | INFINITIVE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>נִשְׂאָה</td> <td>אֲנִי</td> <td>1.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>אָתָּה</td> <td>נִשְׂאָה</td> <td>2.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>הִיא</td> <td>הִיא</td> <td>3.</td> </tr> </table> | נִשְׂאָה | אֲנִי | 1. | אָתָּה | נִשְׂאָה | 2. | הִיא | הִיא | 3. | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>נִשְׂאָה</td> <td>נִשְׂאָה</td> <td>1.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>נִשְׂאָה</td> <td>נִשְׂאָה</td> <td>2.</td> </tr> </table> | נִשְׂאָה | נִשְׂאָה | 1. | נִשְׂאָה | נִשְׂאָה | 2. | | | | | | |
| נִשְׂאָה | אֲנִי | 1. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| אָתָּה | נִשְׂאָה | 2. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| הִיא | הִיא | 3. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| נִשְׂאָה | נִשְׂאָה | 1. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| נִשְׂאָה | נִשְׂאָה | 2. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>נִשְׂאָה</td> <td>אֲנִי</td> <td>1.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>אָתָּה</td> <td>נִשְׂאָה</td> <td>2.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>הִיא</td> <td>הִיא</td> <td>3.</td> </tr> </table> | נִשְׂאָה | אֲנִי | 1. | אָתָּה | נִשְׂאָה | 2. | הִיא | הִיא | 3. | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>נִשְׂאָה</td> <td>נִשְׂאָה</td> <td>abs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>נִשְׂאָה</td> <td>נִשְׂאָה</td> <td>const.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>נִשְׂאָה</td> <td>נִשְׂאָה</td> <td>const.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>נִשְׂאָה</td> <td>נִשְׂאָה</td> <td>const.</td> </tr> </table> | נִשְׂאָה | נִשְׂאָה | abs. | נִשְׂאָה | נִשְׂאָה | const. | נִשְׂאָה | נִשְׂאָה | const. | נִשְׂאָה | נִשְׂאָה | const. |
| נִשְׂאָה | אֲנִי | 1. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| אָתָּה | נִשְׂאָה | 2. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| הִיא | הִיא | 3. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| נִשְׂאָה | נִשְׂאָה | abs. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| נִשְׂאָה | נִשְׂאָה | const. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| נִשְׂאָה | נִשְׂאָה | const. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| נִשְׂאָה | נִשְׂאָה | const. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

NIFAL.

Pret. נִשַׁב, to lift up one's self.

Infin. absol. נִשַׁבְּ

“ const. נִשַׁבְּ

Imperative נִשַׁבְּ

Future נִשַׁבְּ

Participle נִשַׁבְּ

PHEL.

Pret. נִשַׁבַּ, to exalt, to help.

Infinitive, נִשַׁבְּ,

Imperative, idem.

Future נִשַׁבְּ

Participle נִשַׁבְּ

IMPERATIVE.

נִשַׁבְּ

נִשַׁבְּ 2. sing.

נִשַׁבְּ

נִשַׁבְּ 2. pl.

FUTURE.

fem.

נִשַׁבְּ

נִשַׁבְּ 3. sing.

com. masc.

נִשַׁבְּ

נִשַׁבְּ 2.

נִשַׁבְּ

1.

נִשַׁבְּ

נִשַׁבְּ 3. pl.

נִשַׁבְּ

נִשַׁבְּ 2.

נִשַׁבְּ

1.

TABLE XVI.—VERB י"ע and י"ל.

| HOFAL. | | HIFIL. | | KAL. | |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| PRETERIT. fem. mas. הוֹבֵאָה הוֹבִיאַ הוֹבֵאָת הוֹבִיאַת הוֹבֵאתִי הוֹבֵאתֵי הוֹבֵאוּ הוֹבֵאוּ הוֹבֵאוּנִי הוֹבֵאוּנֵי | | PRETERIT. fem. mas. הִבֵּיאָה הִבֵּיאַ הִבֵּיאָת הִבֵּיאַת הִבֵּיאתִי הִבֵּיאתֵי הִבֵּיאוּ הִבֵּיאוּ הִבֵּיאוּנִי הִבֵּיאוּנֵי | | PRETERIT. com. mas. בָּאָה בָּאָה 3. sing. בָּאת בָּאת 2. בָּאתִי בָּאתֵי 1. בָּאוּ בָּאוּ 3. pl. בָּאתֶם בָּאתֶם 2. בָּאוּנִי בָּאוּנֵי 1. | |
| INFINITIVE. הוֹבֵא , פִּהוֹבֵא , לְהוֹבִיא , פִּהוֹבֵא | | INFINITIVE. הִבֵּא , פִּהִבֵּא , לְהִבֵּיא , פִּהִבֵּא | | INFINITIVE. בּוֹא , פִּבּוֹא , לְבּוֹא , פִּבּוֹא | |
| No Imperative. | | IMPERATIVE. הִבֵּא הִבֵּא הִבֵּאתִי הִבֵּאתֵי | | IMPERATIVE. בּוֹא בּוֹא בּוֹאתִי בּוֹאתֵי | |

FUTURE.

תִּכְתֹּב
תִּכְתֹּבֶיךָ
אֶכְתֹּב

תִּכְתֹּבְנָה
תִּכְתֹּבְנֶיךָ
נִכְתֹּב

PARTICIPLE ACTIVE.

מִכְתֹּבֵיךָ
מִכְתֹּבֶיךָ
הוֹלֵךְ

מִכְתֹּבְנֵיךָ
מִכְתֹּבֵיכֶם
הֵלֵךְ

FUTURE.

תִּכְתֹּב [תִּכְתֹּבֶיךָ]
תִּכְתֹּב [תִּכְתֹּבֶיךָ]
אֶכְתֹּב

תִּכְתֹּבְנָה
תִּכְתֹּבְנֶיךָ
תִּכְתֹּב [תִּכְתֹּבֶיךָ]
נִכְתֹּב

PARTICIPLE ACTIVE.

מִכְתֹּבֵיךָ
מִכְתֹּבֶיךָ
הוֹלֵךְ

מִכְתֹּבְנֵיךָ
מִכְתֹּבֵיכֶם
הֵלֵךְ

FUTURE.

תִּכְתֹּב
תִּכְתֹּבֶיךָ
אֶכְתֹּב

תִּכְתֹּבְנָה
תִּכְתֹּבְנֶיךָ
נִכְתֹּב

PARTICIPLE ACTIVE.

מִכְתֹּבֵיךָ
מִכְתֹּבֶיךָ
הוֹלֵךְ

מִכְתֹּבְנֵיךָ
מִכְתֹּבֵיכֶם
הֵלֵךְ

[...] in brackets Fut. apoc.

There is no Participle Passive.

TABLE XVII.—VERB ל"ה WITH SUFFIXES.

PLURAL.

SINGULAR.

| PLURAL. | | | SINGULAR. | | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------|
| 3. f. | 2. f. | 3. m. | 3. f. | 3. m. | 2. f. | 2. m. | 1. c. | |
| לִּילְכוּן | לִּילְכוֹן | לִּילְכוּ | לָלַח | לָלַח | לָלַח | לָלַח | לָלַח | 3. m. |
| לִּילְכוֹן | לִּילְכוֹתֶם | לִּילְכוֹתֵם | לָלַחְתֶּם | לָלַחְתֶּם | לָלַחְתֶּם | לָלַחְתֶּם | לָלַחְתֶּם | 3. f. |
| לִּילְכוֹן | — | לִּילְכוֹתֵם | לָלַחְתֶּם | לָלַחְתֶּם | — | — | — | 2. m. |
| לִּילְכוֹן | — | לִּילְכוֹתֵם | לָלַחְתֶּם | לָלַחְתֶּם | — | — | — | 2. f. |
| לִּילְכוֹן | לִּילְכוֹתֵיכֶם | לִּילְכוֹתֵיכֶם | לָלַחְתֶּם | לָלַחְתֶּם | לָלַחְתֶּם | לָלַחְתֶּם | — | 1. c. |
| לִּילְכוֹן | לִּילְכוֹתֵיכֶם | לִּילְכוֹתֵיכֶם | לָלַחְתֶּם | לָלַחְתֶּם | לָלַחְתֶּם | לָלַחְתֶּם | לָלַחְתֶּם | 3. pl. |
| לִּילְכוֹן | — | לִּילְכוֹתֵיכֶם | לָלַחְתֶּם | לָלַחְתֶּם | — | — | — | 2. " |
| לִּילְכוֹן | לִּילְכוֹתֵיכֶם | לִּילְכוֹתֵיכֶם | לָלַחְתֶּם | לָלַחְתֶּם | לָלַחְתֶּם | לָלַחְתֶּם | — | 1. " |
| לִּילְכוֹן | לִּילְכוֹתֵיכֶם | לִּילְכוֹתֵיכֶם | לָלַחְתֶּם | לָלַחְתֶּם | לָלַחְתֶּם | לָלַחְתֶּם | לָלַחְתֶּם | Inf. |
| לִּילְכוֹן | — | לִּילְכוֹתֵיכֶם | לָלַחְתֶּם | לָלַחְתֶּם | — | — | לָלַחְתֶּם | Imp. |

TABLE XVIII.—VERB י"ו WITH SUFFIXES.

| PIURAL. | | | | | | SINGULAR. | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--|
| 3. fem. | 3. masc. | 2. fem. | 2. masc. | 1. com. | 3. fem. | 3. masc. | 2. fem. | 2. masc. | 1. com. | 3. m. | |
| שָׁפְרוּ | שָׁפְרוּ | שָׁפְרוּ | שָׁפְרוּ | שָׁפְרוּ | שָׁפְרוּ | שָׁפְרוּ | שָׁפְרוּ | שָׁפְרוּ | שָׁפְרוּ | שָׁפְרוּ | |
| שָׁפְרוּ | שָׁפְרוּ | שָׁפְרוּ | שָׁפְרוּ | שָׁפְרוּ | שָׁפְרוּ | שָׁפְרוּ | שָׁפְרוּ | שָׁפְרוּ | שָׁפְרוּ | שָׁפְרוּ | |
| שָׁפְרוּ | שָׁפְרוּ | — | — | שָׁפְרוּ | שָׁפְרוּ | שָׁפְרוּ | — | — | שָׁפְרוּ | שָׁפְרוּ | |
| שָׁפְרוּ | שָׁפְרוּ | — | — | שָׁפְרוּ | שָׁפְרוּ | שָׁפְרוּ | — | — | שָׁפְרוּ | שָׁפְרוּ | |
| שָׁפְרוּ | שָׁפְרוּ | שָׁפְרוּ | שָׁפְרוּ | — | שָׁפְרוּ | שָׁפְרוּ | שָׁפְרוּ | שָׁפְרוּ | — | — | |

INDEX.

| | PAGE |
|--|--------|
| Letters..... | 5 |
| Vowels..... | 9 |
| Sh'va..... | 10 |
| Daghesh..... | 11 |
| Accents..... | 11 |
| Article..... | 12 |
| Noun..... | 13 |
| Construct State..... | 15 |
| Adjective..... | 16 |
| Pronoun..... | 17 |
| Personal..... | 18 |
| Demonstrative..... | 18 |
| Interrogative..... | 18 |
| Noun, with Suffixes..... | 19 |
| Numeration, Cardinal..... | 20 |
| Ordinal..... | 22 |
| Verb, Regular..... | 22 |
| Irregular..... | 25 |
| Passive Pronouns of Verbs..... | 26 |
| Adverbs..... | 27 |
| Interjections..... | 28 |
| Syntax—Nouns..... | 29 |
| Construct State..... | 30 |
| Peculiar use of the Noun..... | 32 |
| Relation of Adjective, Adverb, and Verb to the Noun..... | 32 |
| Pronouns..... | 34 |
| Relation of the Verb..... | 36 |
| Vav Conjunctive..... | 38 |
| Table I.—Regular Verb למד..... | 40-49 |
| Verb, with Suffixes..... | 49-52 |
| Table II.—Verb פ"א, אכל..... | 53 |
| Table III.—Verb פ"נ, נגש..... | 54-56 |
| Table IV.—Verb פ"י (originally פ"ו)..... | 56-58 |
| Table V.—Verb פ"י proper ינק..... | 58-60 |
| Table VI.—Verb ע"ו, קום..... | 60, 61 |

| | PAGE |
|--|--------|
| Table VII.—Verb ע"ע, סבב..... | 62, 63 |
| Table VIII.—Verb א"ל, כעצא..... | 64, 65 |
| Table IX.—Verb ה"ל, נלה..... | 66, 67 |
| Table X.—Substantive Verb "to be" and Verb "to have"..... | 68, 69 |
| Table XI.—Irregular Verb הלך..... | 70, 71 |
| Table XII.—Irregular Verb לקח..... | 72, 73 |
| Table XIII.—Double anomalous Verbs פ"נ and ה"ל; פ"י and א"ל..... | 74, 75 |
| Table XIV.—Double anomalous Verbs פ"י and ה"ל..... | 76, 77 |
| Table XV.—Double anomalous Verbs פ"נ and א"ל..... | 78, 79 |
| Table XVI.—Verb ע"ו and א"ל..... | 80, 81 |
| Table XVII.—Verb ה"ל with Suffixes..... | 82, 83 |
| Table XVIII.—Verb ע"ז with Suffixes..... | 84, 85 |
| Table XIX.—Verb ע"ע with Suffixes..... | 86 |

THIS BOOK IS DUE ON THE LAST DATE
STAMPED BELOW

AN INITIAL FINE OF 25 CENTS

WILL BE ASSESSED FOR FAILURE TO RETURN
THIS BOOK ON THE DATE DUE. THE PENALTY
WILL INCREASE TO 50 CENTS ON THE FOURTH
DAY AND TO \$1.00 ON THE SEVENTH DAY
OVERDUE.

FEB 22 1939

OCT 22 1940 M.

Meyerson
13834

